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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

THE HEART OF FIRE!

BY WILLIAM M. BRIGGS.

Oh! wildest heart that ever beat,
On faithful breast reposing,
Oh! dearest heart—oh! passion sweet,
Oh! love beyond disclosing!
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Oh! Heart of Fire!

There—close thine eyes! I lay my hands
In love's divinest greeting,
And all thy forehead's beauty stands
Pale white, as steel in beating;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Too late we look upon the Past,
Wrecked in that wild disaster,
The pain that bound those moments fast,
Still bind the Future faster.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thy faithful heart hath felt the knife,
[illegible]
Thou wounded Heart!

For though it all, so be it bare,
Our purpose dared not falter—
Oh! faithful soul, thy heart of flame
Burned pure on passion's altar;
[illegible]
Rise up to praise God loudly,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Than thine, true Heart!

The Past has been like breaking night,
[illegible]
And what we felt, as what we feel,
[illegible]
We read with dry eyes more than all
That living death creates;
[illegible]
[illegible]
At rest, brave Heart!

And when in pain we smiled with lips
Dead-white in pitying silence,
The Past grew all one blank eclipse,
Our souls more clear than ever;
I kiss thine eyes, I kiss thy brow,
[illegible]
Dear friend, I never knew, till now,
That Love could wear such brightness;
At rest, calm Heart!

Ah, me! What fountains of surprise
Lie in a midnight tremble
[illegible]
That Love's full heavens resemble,
While golden stars and magic dreams
[illegible]
And Love overflows in tender streams
[illegible]

Oh! loved-once! in a heartfelt love,
[illegible]
[illegible]
What scarce is worth the proving;
For loving once let life suffice,
And full content content us,
Lest Heaven take back the sweet surprise
She trembled when she lent us;
Heart, filled at length!

LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, *May* 6, 1858.

*The Effect of the New Police and Passport Regulations in France—The French Press on Yankees—The Prefect of the Seine at War With the Corps Legislatif—Miss R** Cruelly Treated by Her Ami de Voyage, Master H.—Professor Morse's Invention Appreciated and Remunerated in Europe—Latest Fashions.*

To the Editor of the National Era:

The new political regulations are in full operation throughout France. General Epinasse enforces them with military exactness. The police stations in the suspicious quarters of Paris, in the provinces, and especially on the frontiers, have all doubled and tripled in number the gend'armes and secret agents. I have learned that the principal train to Marseilles daily takes many political prisoners, destined for the interior of Algiers. Men continue to be taken from their beds, and hurried to the dungeons to await transportation, without trial.

The present passport system in France is the most vexatious that has ever existed, and it is impossible either to get in or out of the country without a passport in due form, which is an intolerable nuisance to travellers, who now avoid France as much as possible—a system not calculated to benefit the already stagnant trade. The stock exchanges are in a continual feverish excitement, and the most insignificant rumors cause it suddenly to rise or fall. The result of all the present state of affairs is not to be fathomed. Everything is considered possible under this arbitrary Government.

The press is, as I once before stated, completely gagged. The French newspapers now look much like our country papers, three sides being filled with advertisements, and one with puffs.

The *Independance Belge*, as good a Napoleon paper as the *Constitutionnel*, is interdicted for four weeks. The only paper which is received without control, and quoted very extensively, is *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, published in New York. That paper seems exceedingly to please the anti-republican and anti-liberal party in France; it portrays all our sins with a masterly pencil and vivid colors—to a day predicts the unquestionable downfall of the American Republic. It sometimes happens, greatly to our amusement, that the *Moniteur Universel*, the official Government organ, shows forth one of those favorite articles of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* as a fair specimen of American immorality, whilst in the next column it gives an account of some outrage on society committed in France, far exceeding in depravity that mentioned in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. If we could balance the number of crimes committed in France and the United States, the former would unquestionably be our superior.

The guillotine is unfortunately as often at play here as the trap is with us; and as to the honesty of French speculators and tradesmen, the world is now convinced that that inestimable quality is exceedingly scarce among the children of ancient Gaul. The official papers vie with each other in abusing the United States, and the term "Yankee," for "American," is now universally adopted as a reproachful sobriquet. Yet, in defiance of all these compliments, the greater number of the Americans in Paris are in ecstasies with this Government, especially when most graciously permitted, in embroidered livery, to parade in the parlor of Imperial splendor, at a reception or a court ball; and should we be induced to judge of the state of our Republic by those very *soi disant* Democratic patriots, our institutions bid fair to be of short duration.

The time of the meeting of the International Congress is not yet made known, though some of the members have already arrived, and we hope soon to have made clear the political future of the Danubian Principalities.

It is whispered that Prince Napoleon will be appointed Viceroy of Algiers.

Mr. Haussman, Prefect of Paris, is at open war with the *Corps Legislatif*. He unscrupulously asked for one hundred and eighty millions of francs, making about thirty-six millions of dollars, to continue the embellishment of Paris.

The Emperor seconded the motion, but the *Corps Legislatif* objected to so large an amount, in the present state of mercantile prostration. The Prefect, being a true type of the Napoleon school, became encouraged at such an unprecedented act of daring, and called the members of that body a set of miserable degenerate *crétins*, unworthy of the confidence of their almighty Emperor, &c. This noble speech of the Prefect, prompted by patriotic motives, and the interest he takes in handling thirty-six millions of dollars, was reported to the *Corps Legislatif*, which in a body refused the Prefect's invitation to the last Hotel de Ville ball, given on the 28th ultimo, in honor of the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, causing quite an alarm in the Imperial camp.

The *Moniteur Official* of the first of May states that at the late conference held by the representatives of the different Powers who have made use of the invention of Professor Morse for electric telegraphs, it was unanimously agreed to allow him an annuity for life of $10,000, or a sum once paid of $80,000.

Our countrymen are remarkable, I think, for the warm interest they take in each others' affairs, and this propensity, if it may be so termed, accompanies us into whatever country we chance to meet. Paris being the *point de réunion*, we are kept *au courant* of all that transpires among us in Europe; the following account I have selected as a fair sample for your columns.

Miss R***** X****, of the city of brotherly love, a lady verging on the horizon of half a century, and possessing a snug little fortune, whiles away time pleasantly loitering about the Old World. When in her spring-time of life, she was a beautiful, charming girl, well known for her eccentricities, which report says prevented her from tying the gordian knot of blissful Hymen. Nevertheless, she loves the society of the fierce sex, and resorts to every pardonable art to gain favor with the lords of creation, and particularly those of her in those bewitching rambles of hers. In the early part of the past summer, she took fancy to a young man of the tender age of nineteen, for her *ami de voyage*. The favored young H**** was partly educated in the chilling climate of the Russias, where his father made a large fortune, and master H. is the sole heir of all his exertions. R., accompanied by young H., came to Paris as a matter of course; and two days were sufficient for them to satisfy their curiosity with the gayeties of this capital; they took refuge among the quiet and lofty Swiss mountains, *les extremes se touchent*. Vevay, lovely Vevay, was the chosen spot of retirement, where they enjoyed the charms of the unparalleled Helvetia to their hearts' content.

They rambled over mountains and through valleys, glided over the blue waves of the noble lakes from one place to another more beautiful. Rebecca, a true connoisseur of the human race, soon discovered the obnoxious influence Russian society had had on the character of her young friend, and resolved to reform his morals. With great delicacy she proceeded to point out to him the pernicious consequences of idleness, "the root of all evil," and held up to him as a forcible example the frugal, industrious, and contented Swiss population, to prove that happiness depends on inward resources, exercised for the benefit of self and our fellow man. The Russian ideas of H. refused to be influenced by the fair sex. But R., like a true missionary from the New World, perseveringly continued her curtain lectures, and sometimes even allowed herself to resort to strong language, when the subject under treatment was laboring under the effects of exhilarating spirits. One unfortunate day, when H. had too freely quaffed the golden drops of the Geneva lake shores, R.'s injudiciously renewed admonitions suddenly enraged H.; he forgot he was no longer under the protection of the Czar, seized the favorite knout presented to him by Prince Skincff, and mercilessly spent his over-excited animosity on the once beautiful shoulders of R. The poor lady left her savage pupil, and sought the protection of an eminent American physician temporarily residing near Vevay. The Doctor received R., with her shoulders as black and blue as the threatening clouds of a mid-summer thunder-storm. H. could not be made to understand the shocking barbarity of his conduct, and persisted in his firm conviction that woman should be held in bondage, and that they should be careful not to contend with man. R, we hope, will never again be tempted to undertake the reformation of a wild Russianized American youth.

Spring, which had openly declared itself during the month of April, has assumed an unwelcome and unusually chilling May garb. But the Compagnie Lyonnaise on the Boulevart de Capucines continues notwithstanding to display with great splendor a renewed assortment of silks and light woollen spring materials, at reduced prices, enabling us patiently to await muslins and bareges, which we hope will soon be more seasonable. Thus the *Chiné* silks of several tender shades, tastefully blended, have attracted the attention of our fashionables, who adopted them for the spring races. The dresses from Madame Roger's establishment, and also from that of Madame Seitz, No. 288 Rue de Ste. Honoré, an accomplished pupil of the first mentioned, always remarkable for variety and richness, have this year a cachet peculiarly their own. The Pompadour silks of the beautiful Eugenie lilac, much worn by the Empress herself, blended with white, is eminently successful. Another dress of plain green silk, with a very full skirt, covered with eleven or thirteen narrow flounces, was most elegant, the deepest not being over four inches, and the upper, or last, not being over two and a half inches in depth. Those narrow flounces are graded, each being about one-sixth of an inch narrower than the one below it. A beautiful silver-gray silk dress also attracted attention, being made with eleven flounces, edged with narrow green silk, flounces pinked on either side, making a light and elegant dress for dinner or evening spring toilets.

The crinoline is still unfortunately leaning towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful in gaining the mastery in the struggle for the downfall of that most becoming and convenient fashion of basques; and we may justly attribute the victory in that all-important contest to Dame Crinoline, who is not possessed of taste irreproachable.

Waists continue to be buttoned up to the throat, with one or two points in front, one behind, and sometimes accompanied by one on either hip, simply bound, and without trimmings. Many bodies or corsages are still made plain; both belts and sashes, with a bow in front or on the side, are also much worn, ornamented with a buckle. Low-neck or decollete bodies will be greatly in vogue this season, to be worn with that pretty little fichu Marie Antoinette, so much admired last year. Trimmings made of thick cord for high bodies and for skirts, arranged in brandebourgs, or in bows with tassels, are still worn. Sleeves continue to be made very wide, trimming corresponding to that on the skirt and waist.

Very wide plain and double skirts continue to be made. The former, trimmed down the sides with two rows of wide ribbon gathered at either edge with bows placed between at an equal distance of six inches, is new and elegant. Double skirts, with the above mentioned trimming at the sides of the upper skirt, or a plain silk edge five inches in width, bordering both the under and upper skirt, is also greatly in favor. Colored muslin dresses made with double skirts are to be bordered with a narrow flounce of white muslin, edged off with black lace, and the flounces of silk muslin dresses are sometimes fringed, but preferred bordered with narrow pinked flounces of plain silk, as before described.

Drab and green are the colors most in vogue, and the former appears likely to be worn in full dress, as well as for morning negligée, the difference being principally in the materials and trimmings. Barege, grenadine, toile de soie, taffetas laine, in checks, stripes, or chiné, Chamberry gauze, printed muslins, and Pekin, with colored patterns on a white ground, are the materials which will be most in demand.

Mantles will generally be worn high in the neck, made of black silk, plain or embroidered, with two flounces of the same material as the dress; the one on the shoulders and one behind, to make them fall more closely to the figure; the point behind reaches to the bottom of the waist. The mantilla is bordered with a deep lace, or with plaited silk flounces of the same material, with fringes or lace, or gathered and headed with pinked ruches or wide plaitings *à la vieille*. The large burnous of rich plain black silk, trimmed with wide plaitings *à la vieille* and a *capuchon*, are now much worn.

Bonnets are decidedly worn larger than they were last winter. Full dress bonnets continue to be made of white tulle or crape, bordered with [illegible] when they [illegible] chantilly lace fashion. Straw and chip bonnets are trimmed with wide [illegible] white [illegible]. Grass [illegible] interior of rich [illegible]. Three roses or other flowers placed at the top of the forehead is very becoming.

MY GODFATHER'S GUINEA.

My godfather was a man of a thousand. He possessed an iron will and a degree of perseverance which impelled him, having once resolved on a thing, to execute it at all hazards. His career was cited generally as a wonderful example of luck; but the word "luck" ought never to have been used with respect to him, since no man ever owed less to mere good fortune than himself. He worked his own way, literally by hair-breadths at first; and, I believe, one of his grand elements of success was his determination never to owe to the aid of another, what he could, by any amount of labor, accomplish himself. Self-dependence, perseverance, and energetic habits of industry, were the various component parts of which my godfather's "luck" was made up. I can see this, now I am old and grey; but who reasons thus on his eighth birthday? Not I; but having heard the above much abused term "lucky" so often applied to my godfather, I regarded him as a potent agent for good, protecting genius, whose invisible hands removed everything calculated to obstruct success.

My godfather always dined at our house on my birthday. On its eighth anniversary, he filled his usual place at the board, and to this day, I can picture him exactly as he looked then. His hair was [illegible] powdered, and also [illegible] shaggy [illegible] eyes. His dress was always handsome; his shirt frills like very snow flakes, and his buckles resplendent with diamonds. He dressed becomingly, because he considered that, like everything else, worth being done well, if worth doing at all. On each succeeding birthday especially, though not then alone, I received substantial proofs of his good-will towards myself—always wonderfully appropriate, generally something I had actually longed for.

Doubtless his keen appreciation of character and habits of observation enabled him to guess what would afford me most pleasure. *I* thought an invisible agent followed me, and reported accordingly. I therefore received his gifts with awe, and cherished them as I did no other of my early possessions.

It was after dinner, then, on my eighth birthday. I was full of wonder as to the coming present; for, contrary to usual custom, no outward visible sign, no parcel, heralded the gift.

"Has he," thought I, "can he have guessed what I so much wished for?"

My longing, be it known, was, that the secret of his "luck" might be revealed to me.

I could feel my heart throb, though my breath was almost suspended, as, in compliance with his request, I went to his side.

"Francis," said he, "hold out your hand." I obeyed. He placed an antique guinea in the extended palm. "Francis, that guinea was given to me when I was eight years old. Had I not noticed the care you take of my gifts, I should not, after preserving it more than half a century, now give it to you. Yes," he said, "that guinea was the foundation of my fortune. I had never before owned such a sum when it came into my possession; but I determined to gain more. Some people," he added, "would call it a lucky guinea; and if it be, I am satisfied to transfer it to you. May you be as prosperous in your career as I have been, and from the same cause! Pray guard it carefully; and remember, as long as you possess that, you will never be in want of money."

I did not see the stately smile on my godfather's face, or understand the laugh of my other elders at the old-fashioned commonplace which concluded his harangue. I was absorbed in an awful feeling of responsibility—in the thought that my godfather indeed possessed supernatural power, had divined my wish, and not only revealed to me the secret of his "*luck*," but had placed in my hands the talisman which was also to secure my own. For many nights after, I scarcely slept. I exulted in the possession of my treasure; but it was with trembling, for if I should lose it! A cold perspiration covered me at the bare idea of such a calamity.

I was sorely puzzled where to find a safe repository for it. At length, I persuaded my mother to make a little wash-leather bag, with an outer covering of silk, in which I placed my guinea, and hung it round my neck by a black ribbon. Year after year did the feeling that its preservation was essential to my well being continue predominant; and, long after the gentle mother who smiled at my whim, and humored it, was dead, the guinea hung by the black ribbon in its usual place. My career at school and college proved successful; my tutors praised my industry, fellow-students said I was the hardest reader in the University, my friends sang my praise as a genius, and *I* smiled, and played with the ribbon whence depended my godfather's guinea. How could I be otherwise than fortunate? You may laugh, and call this weakness, but it influenced me; nevertheless, I laughed also, and with good cause—I won. At twenty-three, I left college, free. Free from all care for the morrow, since those who were "born before me" had taken that upon themselves; free from control, since my guardian's jurisdiction ended at the usual time, and his death—for my godfather was the individual—happening soon after my majority, greatly increased my already abundant means.

I had been a great student; but now I resolved to see something of life: I would spend some time in travel before settling down. But first I must go to see Dr. Carleton, an old friend of my father's, resident in Derbyshire, whose eldest son had just taken possession of my vacated rooms at Cambridge.

Most studious men are awkward on entering society—I was extremely so; but Mrs. Carleton proved my good genius, for she had the rare art of making all domesticated under her roof feel at home. When I saw her, with her group of olive-branches and genial-hearted husband gathered round the hearth, I was a very boy again in my delight at forming one of the social party. Dr. Carleton's profession engaged much of his time; but weariness or *ennui* was unknown under the roof with Mrs. Carleton. With her I was a lad; and on my return from a ramble, she invariably called for a relation of my doings, when forthwith I flung myself on the rug at her feet, and gave a full and particular account. I ransacked my memory to amuse "mamma," as I called her; and, amongst other things, gave her a half-jesting, half-earnest, but wholly whimsical and imaginative, history of my godfather's guinea. She in turn told the doctor, and the same evening expressed a wish to see the talisman. I drew out the little case, still suspended; but that was not enough—she must see the coin itself. I hesitated, but her merry laugh conquered; and after fifteen years' concealment, the guinea again saw the light.

I scarcely liked to see it in any hand but my own, though I was in a manner compelled to submit; and it was examined, duly compared with a new one, and replaced in my hand just as a visitor entered.

Next day, Dr. Carleton and I went for a long drive through the most charming parts of that romantic district "the High Peak," and combined the agreeable with the useful by calling on such of Carleton's patients as lay in our way. Wending homeward towards evening, we stopped at the house of a gentleman on whom he had lately been in attendance; but the patient was convalescent, and the call—the most agreeable a doctor can make, at least for the patient, and let us in charity hope for himself also—a friendly one. I awaited his return, sitting in the gig; and feeling chilly, enveloped myself in the servant's cloak, by accident brought with us. I was running over in my mind all the lovely bits of scenery I had passed through, when a smart tug at my cloak aroused me; and a pretty damsel handed me up a glass of beer, accompanied by the whisper, "I have brought you something to drink."

I had the affair in a moment. The pluck at my cloak, and the verbal intimation that followed, convinced me I was mistaken for the servant; so I determined to have a laugh at the expense of my generous Hebe. I readily accepted the brimming cup, saying, "O, thank you; I just wanted such a draught, and I believe Providence has sent you with it, for I see you are an angel." She tried to put on a frown, but the pretty face would not accommodate itself to the needful lines and angles. She then looked up slyly in my face, pouted out her lips as far as a struggling smile would permit, and replied, "Hold your bother, and drink your beer; your master will be here in a minute." I readily complied with the first and most material portion of this advice; I drank the beer—no difficult task, when a man is thirsty, and the draught good Derbyshire home brewed; but hold my bother I did not; on the contrary, as I returned the glass I heaved a deep sigh, partly to relieve suspended respiration after my draught, and partly—I like economy even in sighing—to express the state of my fellings toward herself. I was sadly puzzled how to say something complimentary, not being used to that sort of thing, and at length blundered out, awkwardly enough, "I wish I'd never seen you; I don't believe I shall ever be happy again; and if I'm not, won't you have something to answer for, that's all."

"How you talk!" answered she. "Why shouldn't you be happy? I've done nothing to hinder you."

"Do call it nothing to come giving a fellow beer, just to steal his heart?"

"You're only poking fun at me," was the reply; but her pretty coquettish air and conscious half smile, which, try as she would, she could not screw into a frown, convinced me my compliments, though clumsily executed, were duly appreciated.

"Now do," said I, "be serious, and tell me if you have a sweetheart; and if not, if you think you could manage a little shop. To my fancy, you're just the right sort of article; for I know lots of customers would come for the sake of being waited on by such a pretty smiling girl."

Again she looked in my face, but this time as grave as a judge, and, with an expression on her own of the most complete innocence and candor, answered thoughtfully, "Well, to be sure, there's Jim Allen has followed me this good while; but if I look at anybody else, he quarrels, and is always saying he'll go 'list for a soldier; so there's no depending—and—and I always *did* think I should like to keep a shop."

At this most critical moment a step was heard, and the noise sent off my fair enslaver with the speed of an antelope. Little was she, or for the matter of that was I, prepared for the approaching *denouement*. Carleton had accepted for both of us an invitation to dinner, which meal happened to be unusually late, as his friend had company.

After the best toilet circumstances would permit, we entered the dining room. From my knowledge of our host's family habits, I felt sure of seeing my shopkeeper in perspective; and the first bustle of introduction over, I glanced round, and soon caught sight of her. Exactly opposite, still as a statue, her mouth open to no great width, the said feature being of most moderate dimensions, with her eyes round as a bird's, she stood the picture of astonishment. In one respect she was unlike a statue, for she was red as scarlet—face, neck, and arms, all in a glow. The instant she caught my amused look, she busied herself at the sideboard, and vouchsafed no second glance.

We stayed very late; and when about to depart, I went to ask from her a light for my cigar, taking the opportunity to slip a little present into her hand, by way of atonement for the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the shop."

At breakfast the next morning I told the joke to Mrs. Carleton, who good-humoredly rated me for cheating the damsel, though she laughed at the speedy discovery of my imposture.

Two days afterward, in packing up my goods and chattels, preparatory to departure, I missed my godfather's guinea. I ransacked every place; examined every article again and again; the ribbon and case were round my neck—the guinea was gone. At first, I thought Mrs. Carleton had contrived to possess herself of it, in order to have a laugh at my discomfiture; but no, she assured me she knew nothing of my lost treasure.

At this distance of time I can own how much I was affected by its disappearance; then I was ashamed to let it be known. I sat down on a portmanteau, and surveyed the rest of my possessions with a species of calm despair. I half expected they would vanish from before my eyes. Begin with your nursery-books, dear reader, and gaze in fancy on every picture of despair which your upward course of reading has presented to your spiritual vision. Fancy Mrs. Bluebeard when the blood wouldn't come off the key—Little Red Riding-Hood when she found the wolf was not her grandmother. Pooh! these are a mere nothing; Aladdin, when his lamp was gone, would be nearer the thing; but I thought myself fully as desolate as Marius amongst the ruins of Carthage. He did not feel his desolation more than I did the loss of that guinea. With it, I was a perfect Samson of strength, ready for any undertaking; without it, I was the hero shorn of his locks, and consequently powerless.

"Absurd!" say. Well, it was. But it was my pet absurdity; and which of you is without one? Who can look back and say he has not been at some period of life influenced by a superstition equally ridiculous? I believe there are few who, searching into the memories of early days, cannot recall some incident, insignificant in itself, which still retains the power to influence their actions; or a sentence, uttered perhaps thoughtlessly enough, which possesses a charm for them which only death can dissolve.

If the child be indeed father to the man, so are the impressions received in early youth as a strong man to a puny child in comparison with those of a later age; and I frankly confess my superstitious feeling with regard to the "*lucky*" (?) coin increased tenfold after I had lost it.

I declare I was not one bit surprised when, on the morning fixed for my departure from Carleton's, I received news of a very serious change of fortune. I expected a blow from some quarter, and was almost indifferent whence it should come.

Just after coming of age, I placed in a certain individual unlimited confidence; and in addition to that, I trusted him with a sum amounting to many thousands of pounds. The man *was* honest, but unfortunate; and my one lost coin was immediately followed by all these thousands of his golden brethren. So said a letter I received. It was a great but not a ruinous loss. Strange, it affected me less than the disappearance of my godfather's guinea. I considered it only as a beginning of my misfortunes.

I started for the continent two days after leaving Derbyshire, not in quite the same style I originally intended, and very far from feeling in the same spirits. I left England at twenty-three; I was eight-and-thirty when I saw it again.

As to giving a detailed account of my ill luck during these years of wandering, it is more than I dare do. Imagine all the evil fortune you ever read of happening to a solitary wanderer—adventures at the gaming-table excepted—and you will have about hit mine. I never did gamble; I felt too sure I could by no possibility win, to risk my cash thus. I had a disappointment in love, too, which I also attributed to the loss of the guinea. Some of my friends say it was not the disappearance of *that* coin, but of the number which followed, that did the mischief, and doomed me to old bachelorhood.

Well, as I said, I returned to England; and though I knew Carleton and his family had long since left Derbyshire, I felt a great longing to see it again. I resolved to go to the old place, take up my abode at a country inn, and indulge in long rambles as I had done fifteen years before. It was dark when I descended from a stage-coach at the hostel-door, where, if I found the arrangements to my liking, I intended to take up my quarters, about four miles from the town where Carleton formerly lived. Outside was a cold evening in early spring; inside, a bright fire, jovial looking landlord, and a smiling comely landlady. As the latter bustled about, I could not help thinking there was something about her strangely familiar to memory; but I vainly turned over all the faces I ought to remember, and certainly hers was not among them.

Tired after my journey, and allured by the comfort of my dormitory, I let the sun be high in the heavens ere I rose the next morning. Then I breakfasted, ordered dinner, intimated my intention of making a lengthened stay, provided I found things suitable, and prepared for a stroll. The landlord was lolling by the door-post, and gave me a civil "good day" as I passed him. In the act of crossing the threshold, my eye was attracted by a large circular signboard swinging in the wind, on which was painted with tolerable accuracy a representation of a golden coin, and encircling it these words: "The Lucky Guinea." The sight of this was like a dagger to my breast. I had never forgotten my misfortune: how could I? But the signboard was a mockery of my woes, an aggravation of the discomfort *that* recollection always caused me. I felt tempted to assault the landlord, who, having reason to remember the luck a guinea had brought him—for doubtless it was so, the sign being no common one—must post up a flaring advertisement of his good fortune, to deride, in a manner, his less prosperous fellow-creatures. I felt aggrieved, indignant, and yet curious to know all about it. I was tempted to ask the landlord why he adopted such an emblem; but I reflected that I should do better to inquire when a little acquainted with the characters of mine host and his comely wife. I therefore took a long stroll, gazed on the scenery, but remembered little; for I thought of my lost guinea.

I returned, dined, and carefully praised the provisions and cookery to the landlady; the wine I lauded in her husband's presence, thereby winning the hearts of both. Dinner past, I begged permission to sit in their parlor rather than my own apartment, and invited the landlord's aid in consuming some of his excellent wine. Finally, I completed my conquest by stating, that I never considered tea was tea, unless poured out by female hands, and begging the landlady to undertake that office for me.

Having thus got all in trim, I artfully alluded to the sign-board, and, in less time than I shall be able to write it, I was in possession of the history of its adoption. I could hardly believe my ears when the comely landlady gave an account of her having, fifteen years before, received a guinea as a present from a gentleman to whom she had given a glass of beer, mistaking him for Dr. Carleton's groom. Suffice it to say, I heard the story I have told above, only she was the recipient, I the giver of that guinea. I now recollected what for fifteen years had never entered my mind—that, on receiving my godfather's guinea back from Mrs. Carleton, I did not at once replace it in the case, but retained it in my hand after the visitor's entrance. Doubtless, in a fit of absence, I had slipped it into my pocket, and thence transferred it to the damsel who brought me the beer in the gloaming.

"After I got that guinea," said she, "I don't know how it was, but I began to put a little money by. I suppose it started me like, for a servant doesn't often get so much given her all at once. I told Jim—that is my husband—about it, and the joke the gentleman played on me, pretending he wanted me to marry him, and keep a shop. Well, Jim was as cross as anything; he never could bear me to look the side any other man was on; and whenever we disagreed about the least trifle, he would sneer, and ask 'when the fine gentleman was coming to start shopkeeping with me.'"

"Don't you believe her, sir," interposed the said Jim. "She used to sneer and turn up her nose at me, besides flirting and laughing with all the chaps about, till she nearly drove me crazy."

"Be quiet now, and let me finish. At last he made *me* cross—he was so jealous—and I declared, whoever came, I wouldn't marry *him*. When he thought I was in earnest, and I would neither walk out with him nor let him come to see me, he got quite desperate, and one day he 'listed for a soldier, as he had often threatened to do when I vexed him. I only meant to punish him for being so jealous, and never dreamed he would take on like that; and a fine way I was in when I knew. This was two years after I first began to save. I had a tidy bit of money, for I had many a present after that first—'the lucky guinea,' as I used to call it. I had lived four years in one place, and the mistress was very kind to her servants; so, seeing me in trouble, and fretting, she asked what was amiss. I told her, and she said, 'Never mind; he must be bought off.' She gave me a good talking to for teasing Jim; but she saw I was sorely grieved, and she spoke to the master. He got to know all particulars for me, and all the family gave me something toward taking my sweetheart out of pawn, as they said. Would you believe it, I had just enough, and that guinea to spare! After that, Jim and I got on well enough, and in time we took this place, and got married. Jim said, though the guinea made us quarrel in a way, it had brought us together better friends than ever; so we would keep it, and call our house the Lucky Guinea."

There was a little more joking between husband and wife; after which, I asked if they still kept the guinea.

"Yes," was the answer of my hostess, "and we shall whilst I live."

From all I had heard, I could draw but one conclusion, viz: that I had transferred my godfather's gift and its accompanying luck to Jim Allen's "missis," fifteen years before. I was bewildered at the whole concern. That I should, after this lapse of time, and when all hope of its recovery had gone by, hear tidings of my treasure, was to me little short of a miracle. I sought the privacy of my own room to think about it. It was certainly fortunate I had not told them of my former visit to this part of England, and I knew I could not be recognised, for not my own mother would have been able to trace any likeness between the pale student of twenty-three and the weather-beaten visage I now owned. But what need of concealment? Simply this: I was resolved to regain that guinea, or perish in the attempt. I could see mine host and his wife, in their way, attached as much importance to it as ever I had done in mine, and would not part with it on any account. However, I argued thus: When the coin left my possession, I never intended to bestow anything but simply a guinea; and having inadvertently transferred my luck along with it, I had a perfect right to reclaim the latter.

It would take too long to tell how my stay in Derbyshire was prolonged from weeks to months, and how I listened to every word which might tend to discover the hiding-place of the treasure; or how I at length overheard a conversation between the husband and wife, which revealed the secret. I had previously taken considerable pains to procure a guinea of as nearly as possible the same date, with the intention of substituting it for its "lucky" brother, when a favorable chance for purloining the latter should present itself. But before this occurred I was placed in a tantalizing position. My landlady being in an especial good humor one day, unlocked the old-fashioned bureau—her domestic bank—drew out what she called "the secret drawer," and unfolding a piece of dirty paper, which, however, proved to be a bank note for ten pounds, showed me "my godfather's guinea." I knew it was the same, from a particular mark I had myself made upon it, and, had I only had the other in my pocket, should have found little difficulty in effecting the exchange there and then; but of course, as usual in those days, I was doomed to ill luck, not a rap had I about me.

It was like draining the very life's blood to replace it in the owner's (?) hand; but I did it, enduring the while a true martyrdom. "I always," she said, as she refolded it, "wrap it up in one of these notes;" and coiling the dirty tissue round it, my guinea was under lock and key in a trice. There is, however, some comfort, thought I; I now know the exact spot on which it lies; I could find it in the dark; what what a comfort they do not keep it in their bed-room! I had carefully noticed the key belonging to the bureau, and that very night I borrowed it in this wise. The landlord not being very well, (this was Mrs. Allen's way of conveying an intimation that he had taken a drop too much,) went early to bed. Just before retiring, I entered my landlady's peculiar sanctum, and noticing her keys on the table, I asked for something, which would, I knew, oblige her to leave the room, and during her absence detached the one I so coveted the loan of from the bunch. I took from her hand the article she had been to fetch, bade her "good night," and, before my back was turned, heard her clatter the rest of the keys into her capacious pocket, where I was well convinced they would rest till morning, unless anything very uncommon occurred to prevent. My landlord was already snoring. I heard him ascending the stairs; and in his happy condition there was little fear of rousing him by anything short of a vigorous shaking. My landlady, honest woman, worked hard during the day; and when she sought her couch, fell asleep at once, and paid attention to it. I know this fact well, because my room was divided from theirs by a rather thin partition, and at times the united conjugal snorers were more powerful than agreeable.

On this occasion I hailed the addition of her nasal treble to her husband's sonorous bass, as the most enchanting union of sounds that had ever saluted my ears. The servants slept in a distant part of the house. I had no fear of them; and living in the hostel as I did, anything short of being caught in the act of "prigging the cash," I was prepared for. Softly, noiselessly, I stole down stairs. The moon was shining through the window, iron-barred but shutterless, and gave me light enough for my purpose.

I succeeded in opening the bureau. I took out the little dirty-looking parcel, replacing it by the other guinea duly wrapped in a ten-pound note as dingy as the one enclosing *my* guinea. Again I locked the bureau, and finally deposited the key on the floor close to the table where the bunch had lain three hours before, that it might seem to have been accidentaily dropped there. I could have shouted and committed all sorts of absurdities in my extravagant delight at recovering my treasure; but I was compelled to restrain myself. I did not unfold the paper—I was too sure of my game to need the confirmation of sight—but hastily pushed it with the guinea into a new case prepared beforehand, and stitched it up.

I slept not; I was too much excited; and when morning came, I feigned illness, and lay in bed, for fear my intense delight should manifest itself. As to describing what I felt, it would be ridiculous to attempt it. I stayed a week after recovering my treasure; I witnessed the finding of the bureau-key by my landlady before she was aware of its loss, and became pretty well convinced that detection was impossible. Then, pretending business, I bade farewell to the Lucky Guinea, its burly landlord and smiling landlady; and, leaving "the Peak" in its autumn beauty, I journeyed to London. Arrived there, I chanced to take up a newspaper, and in it saw a piece of news which deserved the name of a "staggerer." It was to the effect that my former banker, having been fortunate in his second start in life, was in a position to make amends to those who had suffered by his first false one.

Such things had been done, I knew; but when I saw the printed request that his old creditors would assemble and receive their own, principal and interest, I rubbed my eyes, believing they deceived me. Happening to touch the ribbon which was attached to my guinea-case, I felt it was all right enough, and I went to the meeting, and received my cash, which made me really a rich man again. From that time I was very cautious, and began to be esteemed a lucky fellow also: "Indeed," said I to myself, "that *must* be; have I not once more 'my Godfather's Guinea?'"

Two years after my burglarious act, I bethought myself I would open the little shrine which contained my golden idol, and burn the note in which it was wrapped, that no trace of the deception might remain. I should like to pause here *ad libitum*—I hardly know how to relate the rest.

Believers in "luck," cherishers of crooked sixpences, and all the thousand-and one articles esteemed efficacious in bringing it, tremble for your faith. *My* pet superstition was shivered to atoms with a precipitancy which causes a cold perspiration to come over me when I think of the shock my nervous system then received. I would defer the end, if I could; nay, rather let me hasten it. I opened the case, unfolded the greasy note, and saw, in place of my godfather's ancient guinea, a bran new bright sovereign. They were just coming into fashion when I left worthy Jim Allen's; and this, doubtless the first of its kind which fell into his wife's hands, had been wrapped up in another of *those notes*. I need scarcely add, that from that time I abandoned all hope of recovering "my Godfather's Guinea."

RUTH BUCK.

MR. BLIFKINS'S BABY.

That first baby was a great institution. As soon as he came into this "breathing world," as the late W. Shakespeare has it, he took command in our house. Everything was subservient to him. The baby was the balance wheel that regulated everything. He regulated the temperature, he regulated the food, he regulated the servants, he regulated me. For the first six months of that precious existence, he had me up on an average six times a night. "Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, "bring that light here, do; the baby looks strangely; I'm so afraid it will have a fit!" Of course the lamp was brought, and of course the baby lay sucking his fist like a little white bear, as he was. "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "I think I feel a draught of air; I wish you would get up and see if the window is not open a little, because baby might get sick." Nothing was the matter with the window, as I knew very well. "Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, just as I was going to sleep again, "that lamp, as you have placed it, shines directly in baby's eyes—strange that you have no more consideration." I arranged the light, and went to bed again. Just as I was dropping to sleep again, "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "did you think to buy that broma to-day for the baby?" "My dear," said I, "will you do me the injustice to believe that I could overlook a matter so essential to the comfort of that inestimable child?" She apologized very handsomely, but made her anxiety the scape goat. I forgave her, and, without saying a word more to her, I addressed myself to sleep. "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, shaking me, "you must not snore so; you will wake the baby." "Jest so—jest so," said I, half asleep, thinking I was Solon Shingle. "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "will you get up, and hand me the warm gruel from the nurse lamp for baby?—the dear child! if it wasn't for his mother, I don't know what he would do. How can you sleep so, Mr. Blifkins?" "I suspect, my dear," said I, "that it is because I am tired." "Oh, it's very well for you men to talk about being tired," said my wife; "I don't know what you would say if you had to toil and drudge like a poor woman with a baby." I tried to soothe her by telling her she had no patience at all, and got up for the posset. Having aided in answering the baby's requirements, I stepped into bed again, with the hope of sleeping. "Mr. Blifkins," said she, in a louder key. I said nothing. "Oh dear!" said that estimable woman, in great apparent anguish, "how can a man, who has arrived at the honor of a live baby of his own, sleep, when he don't know that the dear creature will live till morning?" I remained silent, and, after a while, deeming that Mrs. Blifkins had gone to sleep, I stretched my limbs for repose. How long I slept I don't know, but I was awakened by a furious jab in the forehead by some sharp instrument. I started up, and Mrs. Blifkins was sitting up in the bed, adjusting some portion of the baby's dress. She had, in a state of semi-somnolence, mistaken my head for the pillow, which she customarily used for a nocturnal pin-cushion. I protested against such treatment in somewhat round terms, pointing to several perforations in my forehead. She told me I should willingly bear such trifling things for the sake of the baby. I insisted upon it that I didn't think my duty as a parent to that young immortal required the surrender of my forehead for a pin-cushion. This was one of many nights passed in this way. The truth was, that baby was what every other man's first baby is, an autocrat—absolute and unlimited. Such was the story of Blifkins, as he related it to us the other day. It is a little exaggerated picture of almost every man's experience.—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

SENATE.

Reports From Committees.—Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred House bill to provide for the lighting with gas certain streets across the Mall, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill regulating municipal elections in the city of Washington, reported back the same with an amendment.

[This amendment consists of restoring the bill to its original shape as reported by Mr. Goode from the Committee on the District of Columbia, by inserting the words, "and shall have paid the school tax and all taxes on personal property due from him, shall be entitled to vote," &c.]

River and Harbor Bills.—Mr. Seward called for the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill making appropriation for repairing and securing the works at the harbor of Chicago, Illinois; which was taken up and debated by Messrs. Toombs, Clay, Davis, Polk, Douglas, and others; when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Slidell, Toombs, and Wright—17.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the preservation and repair of the piers at the mouth of Milwaukee river, Wisconsin.

This bill was discussed by Messrs. Clay, Durkee, Davis, Polk, and others, and passed on a call of the yeas and nays—26 to 18.

The Senate then took up the bill making appropriation for repairing the piers at the harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the bill; when it was announced that the hour for taking up the special order had arrived.

Mr. Seward moved to postpone the special order, with a view to continue the bill under discussion, which was decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 30.

Fifteen Million Loan.—The Senate then proceeded to consider the special order, being the bill to authorize a loan not exceeding the sum of fifteen millions, the amendment pending being that of Mr. Simmons, to add new sections to the bill, providing for the prevention of fraud in the collection of the revenue by a system of home valuation.

Mr. Bell rose and addressed the Senate at great length in favor of the amendment, and reviewing the general system of the tariff.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Simmons, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, and Shields—25.

Mr. Hunter moved to further amend the bill, so as to make the certificate not less than $1,000 instead of $100; which was agreed to, and the bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, Wade, and Wilson—14.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The several pending appropriation bills were pressed by Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The House first considered the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of Government, and refused to concur in several of them. The bill consequently goes back.

The bill making appropriations for the preservation and repairs of fortifications and other works of defence was rejected by a vote of 99 to 86.

The naval appropriation bill was considered in Committee and reported to the House. The sum appropriated is $13,149,544. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Bocock advocated the construction of ten small sloops of war, which, he said, had been estimated for by the Navy Department without reference to the present condition of our foreign relations. The force of the recommendation is enhanced by recent events, and Mr. B. expressed the hope that an amendment would be adopted, to provide for the construction of ten gunboats, of light draught of water, but capable of carrying three of Dahlgren's heavy guns.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, was adopted, to make a discrimination in favor of American hemp for the use of the navy; and an amendment by Mr. Taylor, of New York, increasing the appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy Yard to $329,166, was also adopted. The bill was finally laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the three volunteer regiments, being likely to give rise to discussion, was not considered. The Committee then took up the bill concerning the expenses of collecting the revenue. An amendment offered by Mr. Garnett was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report at the next session his plan for reducing the expenses of collection.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, as was also the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department. These appropriation bills will be the first in order for a vote on their passage to-day, the previous question on each of them having been ordered by the House.

Thursday, May 27, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward called for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the repair of the piers at Sheboygen, Wisconsin.

Mr. Seward yielded, and the resolution was taken up, and debated at some length, and passed—yeas 31, nays 12.

River and Harbor Bills.—Mr. Seward called for the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill making appropriation for repairing the piers at Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin.

Mr. Pugh's amendment was read; which was in effect to include the appropriations in all the bills recommended by the department in the bill before the Senate.

This was debated by Messrs. Hunter and Toombs, until the hour for taking up the special order, the latter having offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Pugh, the effect of which was to require a loan for the purpose of effecting the improvement named.

Homestead Bill.—The Senate then took up the special order, being the homestead bill; when

Mr. Clingman moved to postpone it until the first Monday in January next.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion; and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Hamlin, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, and Wright—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Douglas, Durkee, Fitch, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—22.

Mr. Seward then moved to postpone all the prior orders, with a view to continue the discussion on the Sheboygan bill; and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Pugh, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bright, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Toombs, and Wright—20.

The Sheboygan bill was then taken up and discussed on amendments until near the hour of 6 o'clock, by Messrs. Pugh, Bell, Hunter, Simmons, Bigler, Gwin, Houston, and others; when

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Uniform Bankrupt Law.—Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, on leave, submitted a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the subject of a uniform bankrupt law, closing with a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be no further action upon the recommendation of the President "to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all the banking institutions throughout the United States."

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Naval Appropriation Bill.—The House took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1859.

The amendments making a discrimination in favor of hemp of American growth, to be purchased for the use of the navy, and appropriating $16,800 for the completion of barracks, quarters, &c., at Pensacola, Florida, were agreed to—yeas 110, nays 75.

The bill was passed.

The Revenue Bill.—The House next took up the bill making appropriations for the collection of the revenue from customs.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 102, nays 93.

So the bill was passed.

The Tariff Investigation.—Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, rose to question of privilege, and submitted the report of the select committee appointed to investigate the alleged tariff frauds of last session, and the disbursements of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., of Boston.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, presented the views of a portion of the minority.

Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, presented the views of another portion of the minority.

The majority report concludes with the following resolution, which, under the operation of the previous question, was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report and evidence accompanying it, together with the views of the minorities of the committee, respectively, be printed.

Delegate from Minnesota.—Mr. Cavanaugh, of Minnesota, rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be authorized to inquire into and report upon the right of W. W. Kingsbury to his seat upon this floor as a Delegate from that portion of the Territory of Minnesota outside of the present State limits.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, moved to modify the resolution so as to provide that, until the Committee of Elections shall report on the subject, no delegate shall be recognised from Minnesota.

The modification was accepted, and the resolution, as modified, was adopted.

The credentials and papers presented by Mr. Harris were also referred to the Committee of Elections.

Books and Documents.—Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, on leave, reported from the Joint Committee on the Library a bill providing for the keeping and distributing of public documents; which was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

[The main provisions of the bill are, that the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter be charged with the custody and distribution of all printed journals of Congress and other books and documents printed and purchased for Government, and shall set apart a room in the Patent Office building for that purpose; that he shall keep a register of all books, &c., received and distributed, and report to each Congress; that he shall distribute only upon the recommendation of proper officers, and to those that are entitled by law to receive the works; and that all books, charts, &c, now deposited in the State Department shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with the duties in relation to copyrights heretofore exercised by the State Department.]

Post Office Appropriation Bill.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in the chair,) and took up the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department during the year ending June 30, 1859.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

Army Bill.—The Committee next took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill, and also in opposition to the fifteen million loan bill. He contended that the Administration had shown no disposition to economize; that the expenditures of the Government, on the contrary, had largely increased, and were likely to increase still further.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, was glad the question of public expenditures was beginning to attract some degree of attention, and only regretted that the gentleman from Ohio had not waked up a little sooner.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, reviewed the policy of the Administration, to which in some respects he was opposed, and contended that the South had been untrue to herself, and had pursued a policy ruinous to her commercial interests.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, denied that the

Republican party in the last Congress was responsible for the enormous expenditures of Government. The Democratic party had the Executive and a majority of the Senate, and all appropriation bills that came back from the Senate largely increased.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

Ocean Mail Steamers Bill.—The Committee next took up the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee next took up the bill making supplemental appropriations for the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1857.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, moved that the Committee rise; which prevailed—yeas 68, nays 67.

The previous question was seconded on the ocean mail steamers bill, and at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, the House adjourned.

Friday, May 28, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate instructing them to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere; and to which had also been referred the message of the President of the United States communicating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, information concerning the recent search and seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, submitted an elaborate report, which he read, closing with resolutions, that will be found accompanying the report, in another column of the paper.

The reading of the report elicited the closest attention on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Mason moved that the report be printed, which was agreed to, and, as the subject was one of grave interest, he would ask the Senate to take it up at an early hour to-morrow.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the resolution directing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to declare their respective Houses adjourned *sine die* on the first Monday of June next, at twelve o'clock M., be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare their respective Houses adjourned *sine die* on Monday, the 21st of June next.

Objection being made, the resolution lies over.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendment made by the Committee on Finance to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year 1859.

Several of the amendments having been agreed to, the following was read:

"For the United States Capitol extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be expended, in whole or in part, upon the embellishment or decoration of the Capitol extension, either by painting or sculpture in the panels or niches of the Senate or House, unless the designs for such embellishment and decoration shall have been first submitted to and approved by the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress."

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the whole, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For the completion of the Capitol extension, $1,185,183."

This motion led to debate, and was defeated—yeas 23, nays 27.

The report of the committee was then agreed to.

The Senate was occupied until a late hour discussing amendments in relation to certain harbors, but, without taking any vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Post Office Bill.—The House took up the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, which had been reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment.

Under the operation of the previous question, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army Bill.—The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, was next taken up.

The proviso that no army officer shall hereafter be detailed for civil duty, except in cases provided by law, was rejected—yeas 56, nays 26.

All the other amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 102, nays 81.

So the bill was passed.

Ocean Mail Steamers.—The House next took up the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, which had been reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment.

The bill was passed.

Committee of Conference.—On motion of Mr. J. G. Jones, the House took up the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year.

The House insisted upon its amendments to the bill, and agreed to a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The private calendar was taken up, and all the bills not objected to were disposed of—the whole calendar having been gone through with. Eighty-five private bills were passed.

Saturday, May 27, 1858.

SENATE.

The Right of Search.—On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report and resolutions presented yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relations. [We print them in another place.]

Mr. Mason remarked that there could be no question but that the international law denied absolutely any right of visitation upon the high seas in time of peace. This right had been frequently claimed by foreign nations in time of war, for one purpose only; and that was to see if there were any articles on board that were contraband. We were led to the last war with Great Britain by the extension of this right on her part; for she claimed that having the right to come on board our vessels to look for contraband articles, they could also see if any of her subjects were on board; but we denied that there was no right of visitation in time of peace for any purpose.

Mr. Mallory moved to amend the resolutions by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting a substitute, to the effect that the recent proceedings of the British naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico and upon the high seas, in forcibly arresting and examining vessels of the United States, owned and navigated by American citizens, and engaged in lawful trade, are without justification or palliation, and an aggression upon the rights of the American people; and that the President of the United States is authorized to adopt immediate measures to arrest at once the continuance of such outrages [illegible].

Mr. M. thought the officers had gone beyond their orders; [illegible] the British officers had frequently exhibited less civility than many highway robbers. He believed the proceedings were without any color or palliation, and he desired that the Senate should say so. [illegible]

Mr. Hale moved to amend the resolution that was proposed to be stricken out by inserting a clause declaring that these acts are belligerent [illegible], and all the power of the country. Mr. H. remarked that this was not a solitary case of aggression, but was a continuous series of aggressions upon our commerce, [illegible] country and Great Britain. What did such conduct require—argument? He thought not.

The matter had been discussed long enough; and if the facts stated in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations be correct, and their reasoning sound, [illegible] this Government ought to take a decided position, and characterize these acts as they deserve. The only position which this country could take, consistently with dignity and honor, was to treat this as an act of war, and meet it as such [illegible].

While he should look upon a war with Great Britain as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the civilized world, he should regard the lowering of the national dignity, and submission to such an assumption as this upon the part of Great Britain, as a greater calamity than war itself. The way to maintain peace and to maintain our rights inviolate is to let Great Britain know that upon this subject we have no argument to make, and no remonstrance to urge. [illegible] He therefore simply asked the Senate to declare that these acts were belligerent in their character [illegible].

Mr. Mallory withdrew his amendment. [illegible]

Mr. Toombs said that this Government wanted something more than pledges or securities that belligerent acts should not be done again. [illegible]

Mr. Seward expressed his entire concurrence with the general sentiment which is pervading the Senate, Congress, and the country, with regard to the outrages committed upon our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. [illegible]

Mr. Hammond differed in opinion with the Senator from Georgia. [illegible]

Mr. Crittenden said that in this matter it became this country to proceed with firm and determined, but cautious steps. [illegible]

Mr. Douglas stated that he concurred in the general views [illegible], with one reservation. [illegible]

Mr. Mason objected to the amendment of Mr. Wilson [illegible].

Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Mallory was not satisfied with the resolutions [illegible].

Mr. Hale defended the language of his amendment [illegible].

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

The question being taken on the amendment [illegible] for the Long Bridge across the Potomac, it was not agreed to.

Several amendments were discussed at considerable length, but, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

American Artists.—The Speaker stated the business first in order to be the motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to suspend the rules in order to present the memorial of certain American artists. [illegible]

Our Difficulties with Paraguay.—Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

Resolved, &c., That, for the purpose of adjusting the difference between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, [illegible]

The resolution was agreed to.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then proceeded to [illegible] the bill making supplemental appropriations for the Indian department [illegible].

[illegible]

the City Hall, so as to provide necessary and suitable accommodations for the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, $30,000; to enable the Library Committee to complete the payments for the series of portraits of Presidents of the United States, and for framing the same, $5,000, &c.

After a debate on the propriety of continuing the appropriation for the Long Bridge across the Potomac, without deciding the question,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Further progress was made with private bills. A number were reported from the standing committees, and added to those already on the calendar; after which, [illegible] such of them as were not objected to, numbering about twenty.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked leave to present a bill, the object of which was to restrain and redress outrages on the flag and citizens of the United States, and authorize the President [illegible]; but Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected [illegible]. The House adjourned without taking any question on the proposition.

Monday, May 31, 1858.

SENATE.

Daily Recess.—Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution that, on and after to-morrow, the Senate will take a recess each day from four o'clock until six o'clock P. M., until otherwise ordered; agreed to.

The Right of Search.—Mr. Mason moved that the resolutions on this subject be immediately taken up for consideration; agreed to.

Mr. Hale had moved to amend the second resolution by striking out all after the word "voyage," and inserting the following: "are belligerent in their character, and should be resisted at all hazards by all the power of the country."

Mr. Wilson had moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Hale by adding the following:

"And the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval force of the United States, and send the same to the scene of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships which have committed, or which may commit, these belligerent acts."

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Toombs said that he should vote for these resolutions [illegible]

Mr. Mason replied, that these resolutions expressed the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations [illegible]

The British Outrages, &c.

Washington, May 31.—It is understood that a special messenger was dispatched to-day by Lord Napier, with instructions to the British Admiral of the North American fleet, wherever he may be found. [illegible]

New Orleans, May 29.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from New York, via Havana, bringing the California mails [illegible]. The reported outrages of the British cruisers [illegible] Havana, [illegible] General Concha [illegible] Spanish [illegible]

Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Union, Ohio, will receive and forward subscriptions for the *Era*, at club rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

THE PULPIT AND SLAVERY.

Sunday evening, May 23, the Rev. Dr. Cummins, Pastor of Trinity Church in this city, preached a sermon to young men, on the Life and Character of the late Dudley A. Tyng. Evidently a friend and admirer of the deceased, he spoke of him in exalted terms, but a part of his discourse deeply offended some of his hearers, one of whom reports as follows:

"I will state, as nearly as I can remember, his own words. After a glowing allusion to his purity and self-sacrificing spirit, he added, with emphasis, but he was not perfect—I know you anticipate what I am about to say—*he was not perfect.* He committed one error, one deep, grave, awful error. He introduced a political question into his pulpit. He did it but once, and, although nearly three years of his ministry have elapsed since that time, it was never repeated, and I firmly believe that he earnestly and deeply repented of this error."

Where or how Dr. Cummins could have got such an impression, we cannot understand. He would not, we are sure, do injustice to any man, but he has done great injustice in this instance to the fame of Dudley A. Tyng, as he will see by the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, *May* 24 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have not had the honor of your personal acquaintance, though I believe I have once met you; but my purpose in writing you at the present time is such that I hope I shall be pardoned for the liberty I take. I heard, last evening, a sermon on the character of your late son, Rev. D. A. Tyng, in which the speaker referred to the position which he took on the Slavery question, and which resulted in the separation of himself from the church to which he ministered, as the *error*, the great *error* of his life—one which he never repeated, and of which he always after repented.

It being the first time that I ever heard such a suggestion, and feeling fully confident that it is untrue, and does great injustice to the memory of your deceased son, and that it is due to the cause of truth, of justice, of humanity, and to the just fame of the honored dead, that this statement should be met at the outset by an authoritative statement from one authorized to speak, I request of you, if not inconsistent with your feelings and sense of propriety, that you will be pleased to inform me whether your late son either directly or indirectly manifested or expressed any regret for or repentance of the course he so manfully assumed, and, as his admirers have supposed, so firmly and faithfully sustained till death.

I trust that the great interest which I and the friends with whom I co-operate feel in everything relating to the great cause of civil, religious, and personal liberty, will plead my excuse for what may seem a rude intrusion upon you in this time of your severe grief.

With much respect, yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

Rev. S. H. Tyng.

NEW YORK, *May* 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I am under great obligations to you for the kindness of your note. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for the statement that my son, in any way or shape, ever retracted, qualified, or designed to do so, his solemn and well-considered protest against the oppression of Slavery. His first sermon was preached in June, 1856. Another, on the same subject, and on the same ground of consideration, in July, 1857. I send by mail a copy of the "statement," published by his own congregation. The last page will show you his final action on this subject, in December, 1856. So far as his first sermon was concerned, I should extremely disapprove of any attempt to qualify his action on this subject by any professed friends to him. I have now in press a sermon of Dr. Cheever, of this city, on his character under this special aspect, which I am publishing with my own sanction, in order to do what seems to me my duty in regard to the important subject.

——— has written to me upon the same discourse of Dr. Cummins. May I ask you to communicate the substance of this note to him, and one of the pamphlets which I forward. When Dr. Cheever's sermon is out, I will take the liberty to forward a copy of that to you. My excessive pressure of duty at this moment leads me to take this liberty with yourself. I trust you will have the kindness to excuse it.

I am, with much regard, your friend and servant,

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

Hon. John P. Hale, U. S. Senate.

The note referred to by the father is conclusive. It is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I was so much interested in your proposition to deposit a copy of my sermon on "Our Country's Troubles" in the archives of the Vestry, that I have made several efforts to recover the *original manuscript* from the hands of the printer. Having to-day succeeded, I take great pleasure in sending it to you, *just as it was delivered* in the pulpit of the Epiphany, on the 29th of June last. I have just read it over, after nearly six months' interval, and find no word which I would retract, and feel more than ever thankful for having been enabled to discharge so solemn a duty. I doubt not that in future years it will be regarded with somewhat of the interest which now attaches to the first attempts at the suppression of the slave trade.

Very respectfully and truly,

DUDLEY A. TYNG.

Dr. Caspar Morris.

May we not hope that Dr. Cummins will take an early opportunity to correct the error into which he has fallen?

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution in favor of giving the President the necessary power to redress the outrages of the Southern Republics. He wanted it made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Seward opposed the special order. Mr. Toombs did the same, for the reason that the resolution did not include the recent British outrages.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

In the House, after various private bills were passed and other business was transacted, the report of the Fort Snelling Committee was taken up and considered.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, delivered an able speech in defence of the majority report. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, replied, and defended the minority report.

Clark Mills has suspended his work upon the equestrian statue of Washington, ordered by the Government. He must know where it is to stand before he proceeds further.

☞ The U. S. troops are moving upon Utah. The second column, under command of Colonel Munroe, is on the march. The third column, under Colonel May, is still at Fort Leavenworth.

☞ The West is all afloat with freshets, and great damage has already been done to railways and the public roads. A sickly season is predicted, as the result of the great flood West and South.

A great Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at Buffalo, New York, last Thursday evening. Americans and Republicans participated in the meeting.

The Anti-Lecompton excitement has reached California. At the municipal election in Sacramento, the Anti-Lecompton ticket was triumphant by 3,000 majority.

Maryland has refused to call a Constitutional Convention by a majority of 7,000 votes.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS—A CURIOUS HISTORY.

Before commencing our history, we must guard the reader against mistake.

The printing ordered by *Congress* is done by Public Printers, each House electing its own Printer. The election being a matter of patronage, we have never been, and with our views of what belongs to the Press, can never be a candidate for that position; nor would we have it, if offered to us, of which there is not the remotest probability.

The advertisements issued by the *Executive Departments* or *Bureaus*, are not matter of patronage, but are regulated by law. On these we have a just claim, which we have repeatedly presented and urged, but it has been uniformly evaded or denied. We have never solicited patronage, never asked a favor, from any Administration; but we have asserted our legal rights, and these have been deliberately violated by every Administration since the year 1848.

The legitimate yearly profits on the advertisements of the Executive Bureaus are estimated at not less than $15,000. During the last ten years, the *National Era* has been entitled under the law, to these advertisements; but it has been defrauded of its right—defrauded by the Government in the amount of $15,000 annually.

The 12th section of the act of March 3, 1845, making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1846, provides:

"That in all cases where proposals for any contract or contracts to be made by any of the *Executive Departments or Bureaus*, and in all cases where notices of any description issuing from the same, are now required by law to be advertised, the same shall be advertised in two newspapers in the city of Washington having the LARGEST PERMANENT SUBSCRIPTION; and, at the discretion of the Executive, in any third paper that may be published in said city."

Every year since 1848, the *Era* has had a larger "*permanent subscription*" than any newspaper in Washington City; but at no time has our claim to the advertisements been recognised. When first presented, it was scarcely noticed; but a member of the Cabinet remarked that it remained to be proved whether the *Era* was in fact a *permanent* paper. At another time, the application, it was said, was made at a season of the year just after the selection of the two newspapers, and the subject could not be reopened. Next, an Attorney General rendered the opinion that the *Era*, not being published as often as the other papers, must be ruled out. His successor, Mr. Crittenden, (a gentleman always disposed to act justly,) gave his opinion that the Law referred, not to the frequency of the issues, but to the extent of the permanent subscription. Notwithstanding this, a member of the same Administration decided that the Law *meant Daily* newspapers, and as the *Era* was only a weekly, it must be set aside. No one presumed to question the fact that *the Era had the largest "permanent subscription."* The standing device, however, resorted to for the purpose of defeating its just claim, has been to take the aggregate number of papers issued in the course of a week, by a newspaper, as the standard of its "permanent subscription." Suppose, for example, the *Intelligencer* should issue only a Daily, and its subscribers should number 5,000, the Departments, determine its "permanent subscription," would multiply the 5,000 by 6, the number of publishing days in the week, and reach the sensible conclusion that the permanent subscription of the paper is 30,000! Thirty thousand permanent subscribers, because it sends its Daily six times a week to five thousand persons! Why not multiply the 5,000 by 312, the number of days in the year the paper is issued? This would give a "permanent subscription" to the *Intelligencer* of only 1,560,000!

What an absurdity! Would a merchant, in seeking a newspaper which would give the widest publicity to his advertisements, act upon such a rule?

In this connection, we extract the following remarks from the *States* of this city. The paper designated by the ———, we suppose, is the *Evening Star*. It omits any reference to the *Era*, but we shall supply the omission.

"The following statement exceeds instead of under-estimates the number of 'permanent subscribers' said papers had on the first of January last, when the contest was made for the Government advertisements:*

The ——— had daily	5,500
Do. do. Weekly	900
Total aggregate number of '*permanent subscribers*'	6,400
The *Intelligencer* had daily	2,000
Do. do. tri-weekly	5,000
Do. do. weekly	3,000
Total aggregate number of '*permanent subscribers*'	10,000
The *Union* had daily	1,000
Do. do. tri-weekly	1,800
Do. do. weekly	10,000
Total aggregate number of '*permanent subscribers*'	12,800

"Thus it will be seen that the ——— has the *smallest number of 'permanent subscribers;'* but, counting the *aggregate number of papers printed for a week*, instead of the '*permanent subscribers*,' as *was* done by the heads of Executive Departments, it resulted as follows:

The ———, 5,500 daily, multiplied by six	33,000
Do., 900 weekly	900
The total aggregate number of papers printed per week	33,900
The *Intelligencer*, 2,000 daily, multiplied by six	12,000
Do., 5,000 tri-weekly, multiplied by three	15,000
Do. 3,000 weekly	3,000
Total aggregate number of papers printed per week	30,000
The *Union*, 1,000 daily, multiplied by six	6,000
Do., 1,800 tri-weekly, multiplied by three	5,400
Do., 10,000 weekly	10,000
Total aggregate number of papers printed per week	21,400

"No one can dispute the fact, that notwithstanding 33,900 papers were printed by the ——— for one week, yet there were *only* 6,400 '*permanent subscribers*,' to whom this number were sent; while the *Union*, which prints an aggregate of only 21,400 papers for a week, and having 12,800 '*permanent subscribers*,' is ruled out under the misconstruction of the law by the heads of the Departments, and is dependent on the courtesy of the President for the advertising patronage of the Government.

"What is the result of this misconstruction?

"Why, the paper having only 6,400 '*permanent subscribers*' secures the Government advertisements over the *Union*, having 12,800 '*permanent subscribers*.' The law distinctly says, '*permanent subscribers*'—not the *aggregate number of papers printed for a week.* The framers of the law never contemplated that *one* permanent subscriber to a daily paper should be counted as *six permanent subscribers*, merely because he received the aggregate number of six papers for one week. Why not count the aggregate number of papers said subscriber received for a year, and, instead of *six*, make the number count *three hundred* permanent subscribers? It would be just as reasonable and as fair a construction of the law."

Had the editor of the *States* been permitted to see the returns of the several newspapers in the War Office, he would have found that the *National Era* had "a permanent list of seventeen thousand cash-paid-in-advance subscribers," a fact sworn to by our Bookkeeper and the Printer—in other words, 10,600 more permanent subscribers than the *Star*, 7,000 more than the *Intelligencer*, 4,200 more than the Union.

But, there is a curious history connected with this subject, that may interest our readers, and throw some new light upon our neighbor of the *States.*

If not greatly mistaken, it was the intention of the Administration, at first, to discard the *Star*, and secure to the *States* the advertisements of the Executive Departments. This could not be done, if the old usage was adhered to, of making the aggregate number of copies issued a week, the measure of the "permanent subscription;" it might be done, if this usage were dispensed with, for the supposition was that the "permanent subscription" of the *Star* was comparatively small. Accordingly, a correspondence was opened by the War Department last August with the Press of Washington, in which very precise inquiries were made respecting the actual number of *permanent subscribers*. The greatest care was manifested to guard against imposition. The statement returned by each Press was to be sustained by affidavit; and it was required that it embrace none but "permanent subscribers;" that a declaration be made that but one paper of each issue is forwarded to each permanent subscriber, and that the *names* of said subscribers are recorded on the books of the establishment. Unfortunately for the new policy of the Administration, which evidently knew nothing of the circulation of the *Era*, it became necessary to include it among the Washington City Newspapers. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1857.

SIR: The 12th section of the law making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1846, enacts as follows:

"That in all cases where proposals for any contract or contracts, to be made by any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, and in all cases when notices of any description, issuing from the same, are now required by law to be advertised, the same shall be advertised in two newspapers, in the city of Washington, having the largest permanent subscription, and at the discretion of the Executive in any third paper that may be published in said city. Provided that charges for such publication shall not be higher than such as are paid by individuals for advertising in said papers: provided, also, that the same publications shall be made in each of the papers, as to frequency."

In order to dispose of the advertising of the War Department in accordance with the above law, I desire that you will furnish this Department, on the second day of September, proximo, with a correct statement of the number of *permanent subscribers* to whom the journal published by you in this city is sent.

The Department will require the affidavits of your book-keeper and mail clerk, that the statement so furnished embraces none but *permanent subscribers*—that but one paper of each issue is furnished to each *permanent subscriber*, and that the names of said *permanent subscribers* are recorded upon the books of your establishment.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the National Era.

OFFICE NATIONAL ERA,
Washington, Sept. 1, 1857.

SIR: In accordance with the request contained in your circular letter of the 31st ult. in regard to the advertising of the War Department, I respectfully submit the accompanying statements and affidavit of the permanent subscription list of the *National Era*, a weekly newspaper, published in the city of Washington, and now in its eleventh volume.

Respectfully, yours, &c., G. BAILEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
City and County of Washington:

Personally appears before me, Wm. Thompson, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, Lewis Clephane, of said city of Washington, and, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Bookkeeper of the *National Era* office, and also gives his personal attention to the mailing department of said paper, and hereby certifies that the *National Era* has a permanent list of *seventeen thousand* (17,000) *cash-paid-in-advance subscribers*, to whom the paper is weekly mailed, and but one copy of each issue, as will appear by the subscription and mail books of the said paper.

Also, personally appears before me William Blanchard, of the firm of Buell & Blanchard, printers of the *National Era*, and certifies that they have printed, on an average, for the past year eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety (18,390) copies of the *National Era* each week.

Sworn to before me, this first day of September, 1857. WILLIAM THOMPSON, J. P.

The letter of the Secretary of War shows two facts—that the Administration was in haste to obtain the information and make a decision—and that it was determined to abandon the old usage of taking the aggregate issues during the week as the measure of the subscription list, and to conform itself to the Law by ascertaining beyond cavil the *bona fide permanent subscription* of the newspapers. Not the aggregate number of papers issued weekly, but the actual number of persons permanently subscribers it demanded. Nor would it have anything to do with a floating circulation, such as the penny papers have; it would take no account of any papers unless sent to "permanent subscribers," whose names were recorded on the books of the establishment.

We heard no more on the subject for three months, and did not trouble ourselves about it. The apparent disposition of the Administration to do right somewhat surprised us, for we did not then know the reason, but we had no faith in it. Some cunning device, we were sure, would be hit upon, to rule us out. At last came another letter, revealing a change in the programme. The true construction of the Law would play the mischief; the Administration had fallen back on the old one. Read the Letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have to request that you will, without delay, furnish me with a distinct answer to each of the following questions:

How many weekly subscribers are there to your newspaper?
How many tri-weekly?
How many semi-weekly?
How many daily?
What is the aggregate number of papers printed in your office each week?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

To the Editors and Proprietors of the National Era, Washington, City.

The information required to be furnished on the second of September, was furnished on the first. The Administration was then in great haste, and I accommodated myself to its motions. But, it began to consider; the state of facts presented was unexpected and perplexing. The *National Era* having the largest permanent subscription, and the *Union* the next largest, they must be the two newspapers selected. The *Era* and the *Union*—Alarming! The venerable *Intelligencer* thrown out—painful! The *States* selected as the third paper as a matter of patronage, and the *Star* put out—vexatious! It will never do; this construction is of course the true one, but it won't work well—honesty this time is not the best policy—so we must revert to the old usage, although it shut out the *States* and keep in the *Star*—for, cost what it may, the *Era* must be ruled out.

So, after three months and twenty-two days consideration, the Administration concluded to inquire what was the *aggregate number of papers printed a week in each office!*

On the 28th of December, I replied as follows:

"I do not issue a daily, tri-weekly, or semi-weekly. I issue only a weekly.

"In relation to your last interrogatory, I have to say that, in reply to your letter of August 31st, 1857, documents were furnished to you on the 1st September, containing the affidavit of Lewis Clephane, my book-keeper, that the *National Era* has a permanent circulation of 17,000 cash-paid-in-advance subscribers, and also the affidavit of William Blanchard, of the firm of Buell & Blanchard, my printers, that they had printed for the last year, (meaning from January, 1857,) on an average, weekly, 18,390 copies of the *Era.* I fully believe these statements to be correct, and the bills of my paper-maker confirm them.

"I am anxious to be clearly understood. With this week, the *Era* closes its eleventh volume. Its 'subscribers,' the first year, amounted to 8,500. One year, they numbered 25,000. 17,000 is the lowest point at which my list has stood for the last six years. You will observe, then, that I give you my minimum number.

"Should further explanation be desired, it will be cheerfully given by

Your obedient servant, G. BAILEY.

"*Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.*"

Our history draws to a close. Three newspapers receive all the advertisements of the Executive Departments—the *Star*, *Intelligencer*, and *Union.* The great mass of the advertisements demands publicity in the country at large; it is useless to publish them in Washington dailies—they need a weekly circulation. Now, the *Era* would have carried them to 17,000 subscribers, scattered all over the country, or to about 80,000 readers; while the combined weeklies of the *Star*, *Intelligencer*, and *Union*, carry them to only 13,900 subscribers throughout the country, or to about 70,000 readers. And for this less publicity, the Government pays just three times as much as it would have to pay to secure the benefit of our greater circulation.

The history shows the profound respect of several successive Administrations for Law; it illustrates beautifully their fairness, justice, magnanimity. Had it been in the power of any one of them to crush the *Era*, it would have done it; but one thing they have all had power to do—to take the People's money to enrich a few Presses devoted or acceptable to the Slave Interest, which has controlled them all—and this they have done, in flagrant violation of all law, and justice, and decency.

*The contest for the Government advertisements was made through the War Department, and we have been refused by that Department the information regarding the correct number of permanent subscribers furnished to said Department by the different papers competing for the advertisements. Our estimate, however, is not far *above* the number of subscribers furnished by the different papers. We know it is not *below* the mark.

RIGHT OF SEARCH—REPORT IN THE SENATE—THE SLAVE TRADE.

In another column may be found the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, in relation to the outrages lately committed on American Commerce by British cruisers. It is calm, but decided. It takes the position, "not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law can a vessel under the flag of its country be visited or detained on the high seas, in time of peace, by any foreign power, under any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, without the consent of those over whom the flag waves." It speaks with just indignation of the extraordinary outrages on our vessels, and insists that now is the time to settle, once for all, this question of search, which has been so often a cause of controversy with Great Britain. It fully approves of the position taken by the Executive, and of its action in ordering all our disposable naval force to the Gulf, to protect the vessels of the United States from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation, but forbears at present to recommend any additional legislation, although it announces that, should it become necessary, such legislation will be supplied in aid of the Executive Power as shall be required.

We like the report and its determined tone. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is under the control of men not likely to commit themselves or their country to the maintenance of untenable or extravagant positions in an emergency like this.

Recently, as we learn, a proposition was introduced in the Committee, in favor of a resolution, recommending the abrogation of so much of the Ashburton Treaty as requires a naval force of eighty guns to be maintained by this Government on the African coast for the suppression of the Slave trade, but it was postponed. The Committee is constituted as follows: Messrs. Mason, Douglas Polk, Slidell, Crittenden, Seward, and Foot.

Judging from the character and peculiar positions of these gentlemen, we must infer that on a Question seriously affecting our relations with Great Britain, their joint action would be determined, not by impulse or mere resentment, but the gravest consideration of what the honor and welfare of the country demand.

Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and Seward, represent States most deeply interested in any controversy threatening the interests of Commerce, and Messrs. Seward, Crittenden, and Foot, have always been conspicuous for their pacific counsels. When such men unite in such a report, the English Government would do well to consider whether it be wise to proceed in a course which can result in nothing else than war—whether a miserable pretension, which has never been urged without provoking the deepest indignation and most determined spirit of resistance in this country, and which can never be tolerated, unless we intend to surrender our Independence, ought not once for all to be renounced. It is vain to talk of substantial friendship between England and the United States, until this pretension be given up.

We are among those who, in nearly all the controversies in which England has been engaged in the Old World, have sympathized with her triumphs and regretted her defeats; who have steadily discountenanced all attempts to poison the public mind with suspicion and prejudice against that great nation; who have honored her for strenuous exertions to suppress the slave trade, and to discountenance, wherever she could legitimately, the practice of Slavery; but this arrogant pretension of the right of visitation, which is nothing less than a claim to the absolute police of the seas, has always been in the way of the friends of peace, and for one we never could endure it for a moment. It is associated in the American mind with all that is hateful and humiliating.

We detest Slavery and the slave trade as much as our cotemporaries of the press in New York city, and have given evidence enough of this; but we oppose the establishment of a policy, which, ostensibly, and perhaps honestly, aimed at the subversion of an infamous traffic, will, if allowed, subject all commerce to the espionage and police of a gigantic commercial Power, not at all distinguished by its forbearance or lack of devotion to its own aggrandizement. A better way must be found to suppress unlawful commerce, than by enslaving lawful commerce. Africa may be saved from pirates without sacrificing the independence of America.

"No nation," says the celebrated Lord Stowell, a jurist second in authority to no English judge but Lord Mansfield, "can exercise a right of visitation and search, upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except from the belligerent claim. No nation has the right to force its way to the liberation of Africa, by trampling upon the independence of other States on the pretence of an eminent good, by means that are unlawful, or to press forward to a great principle, by breaking through other great principles which stand in their way."

We must confess our surprise that any portion of the American Press should assent to this dangerous pretension. There has been exaggeration, it is said. Very likely; perhaps not so many vessels have been visited as is reported. Twenty-one well-authenticated cases, we believe, are reported, and every arrival brings intelligence of a new outrage. Had but one or two instances happened, they might have been attributed to accident. The facts show a deliberate purpose, a system. Can we submit to this? The pretension is, to a right to visit all our vessels—suspicious ones, it may be said; but who is to judge of this vague quality? The British commander. What circumstances shall constitute a *suspicious* appearance? He must judge. The British navy, then, may, under this pretension, stop every American vessel that any of its officers may choose to consider suspicious! Who is to sit in judgment upon *him?* Not the party whose ships are arrested; for the assumption is, that the party arresting has the *right* to do so; and if this be true, we have no right to complain. Perhaps we may be at liberty humbly to suggest to the British Government that its officers are over-zealous; but that Government may differ from us, and where is our redress? To allow such a pretension, is to allow British vessels of war to stop and detain any American vessel whatsoever.

The pretension includes the right to detain any vessel as long as the British commander may think necessary or expedient, and to examine its papers. How long shall be such such detention? Who is to judge? The British commander. If he consult his own caprice or convenience, who shall call him to account? The American captain may complain of unreasonable delay—shall our Government lay this humble complaint before the English Government? We will hear both sides, is the imperious answer; and the British officer, representing that he did not subject the vessel to unreasonable delay, the complaint is dismissed. Where is the remedy?

How shall he exercise this right of stoppage, detention, examination? Suppose he be drunk and insolent; suppose he use towards the captain and crew of the vessel visited, such epithets as are not quite unknown on shipboard, what is the remedy? Who is to avenge the affront? How are such annoyances to be defined, reduced to form, made the subject of complaint to the British Government? How would it suit the dignity of our Government to be standing before the Throne of England as petitioner for some kind of rebuke to be administered to Commander Bobadil, because he exercised the right of visitation on American vessels in a very ungentlemanly manner?

Suppose the American vessel, acknowledging no authority but that of its own Government, refuse to obey the summons to stop, may the British officer enforce the summons? Yes—if he has the right of visitation, he may resort to all means necessary to its exercise. The vessel holding on its course, he fires a shot across her bow. She pays no attention to it, and he fires into her rigging; and, at last, determined to bring her to, he fires a broadside. All this, we say, he has a right to do, if he has the right of visitation. He has the right to destroy our property and life. This is not all. Suppose the American captain, standing upon his rights, bid defiance to the British commander, and refuse to show his papers; what is to be done? If the cruiser has the right to visit, for the purpose of inspecting the papers, he may use the necessary means to make it effectual. He may detain the vessel for an indefinite period; he may order the captain under arrest; he may institute a search for the papers.

Surely the few editors who have assented to this arrogant and dangerous pretension, have not weighed deliberately the consequences which might and would follow its recognition. If the English have a right to visit and detain our ships, and examine their papers, they have a right to use force, should resistance be offered, and to use so much force as is necessary to overcome the resistance. If they may not use force, then, the assertion of such a right is an absurdity—for no American vessel need be stopped, detained, or examined, unless it please. The English Government takes no such view. It contends that the pretension shall be carried out. It asserts the right, and assumes the authority to enforce it. If we concede this ground, it is for that Government, not for us, to say *when, where*, and *for what*, the right shall be exerted. Now, it may be on the coast of Africa, then, on our own coast. Now, it may be to examine papers, now, to see whether the object of the voyage be lawful, now, to arrest fugitive criminals, now to seize British deserters or seamen. The *manner* may be most gentle and respectful, or overbearing and insolent; persuasive or coercive; but, it must not be for us to say.

Away with any such pretension! We care not how, or how often, when, or where, or for what this visitation is to be performed, it is in itself an abuse, incompatible with the interests of commerce, a violation of the equality of Independent States, an invasion of the Freedom of the High Seas, a gross indignity to any nation against which it may be attempted and is inevitably calculated to involve the world in the horrors of war.

We repeat, however, let the American Government do its whole duty. Let it be as strenuous for the extinction of unlawful, as for the protection of lawful commerce. Let it demonstrate by the zeal with which it hunts down slave-trading piracy under our flag, that we sympathize with all legitimate efforts on the part of England against the slave trade, while resisting British pretension. It would be a foul blot upon our Government, if, while maintaining the great Principles necessary to the freedom of the seas, and the independence and equality of Sovereign Nations, it should permit the flag to secure impunity to the slave trader and pirate. Much can be done by the operation of our vessels on the coast of Africa and Cuba, and more by a combined movement among civilized nations to bring about a closure of all markets against slave-importation, wherever now tolerated. Let Spain absolutely prohibit the importation of slaves into Cuba, and a death blow would be struck at the traffic. By the Ashburton Treaty, our Government is bound to use its exertions for the general establishment of such a policy, but we have yet to learn that any Administration has done its duty in this respect. We are glad to see that the Richmond *Enquirer* brings this provision of the Treaty to notice, and calls for its fulfilment. It says:

"Let England unite with us in the accomplishment of the following article of the Webster-Ashburton treaty:

"'Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes, *the parties to this treaty agree* that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such

the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and forever.'"

England has exerted herself for this purpose—but what has our Government done? Nothing. The *Enquirer* thinks the best way to carry out the object of this provision would be to annex Cuba to this country. Perhaps it would, provided it were made a fundamental condition of annexation, that the slave trade which would then be cut off with Africa, should not be transferred to the United States, Virginia becoming the Gold Coast of Cuba! Close her ports to the importation of slaves from any quarter, and recognise the freedom of all the actual slaves in Cuba now held illegally, and annexation might accomplish the destruction of the infamous traffic. That, however, is a question involving many other considerations.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In some of the States, movements are already on foot for nominations for the next Congress. We hope the People will be on the alert, and not permit themselves to be deprived of the services of tried and capable servants by men who care more for their own advancement than the welfare of the country. Rotation in office sometimes works well; sometimes, very badly. The Slaveholders, discarding all arbitrary rules on this point, are guided by circumstances. Considerations of public policy, not the pretensions of individuals, govern them. A representative, who has shown himself bold and efficient in maintaining their views and interests, they keep at his post, knowing that every year's experience increases his power. It requires the experience of at least one Congress to become familiar with its "common law," its complicated modes of doing business and obstructing business, and to acquire a position, but, in many cases, just as the representative has qualified himself to be efficient, a "green hand" is sent to take his place. The bad effects of this foolish policy have been witnessed repeatedly during the struggles on the Slavery Question. The Slave Power has its drilled soldiers and disciplinarians—its opponents depend upon raw militia.

Apart from this view, we have a suggestion to make to our readers, who, we suppose, are, for the most part, progressive, and under the control of Anti-Slavery sentiments. It is this—we want men in Congress to represent living issues, not dead ones—to represent the Ideas of Freedom, not the remains of Fossil Whiggery and Hunker Democracy. Do not suffer your genuine Anti-Slavery representatives to be undermined or overslaughed by men who, while assuming the name Republican, would ignore the vital principle of Opposition to Slavery and the Slave Power, which has given birth to the Party, and constitutes its power.

Take care, then, of your nominations. Hold on to your decided Anti Slavery representatives. Tolerate no candidates who occupy a lower platform than that of the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. Have nothing to do with men who whine about "sectional issues," and turn pale at a bold utterance for Freedom.

We speak to those who regard Politics as something more than a strife between the Ins and the Outs—between an Administration and an Opposition—between Spoils Distributors and Spoils Seekers—between rival candidates for Presidential honors. You, Anti-Slavery voters, believe in certain great Principles, which you are determined shall be established by Legislation and carried out by the Administration. Be present, then, at every Convention for the nomination of candidates, and defeat any that does not explicitly and ably represent those Principles.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that journal as follows:

"The *Times* has rendered a public service in republishing the memorandum of Lord Napier, of last December, on the African slave trade. It cannot be honestly denied that the slave trade is protected and facilitated by the desecration of the American flag, and, but for the aid which it derives from thus fradulently invoking the prestige of our nationality, it would long since have been broken up. It is also true that, though the British cruisers sometimes make mistakes, in the great majority of cases the vessels which they detain are slavers, and they are often proved to be slavers after being examined and released. This state of things proceeds from a cause not easy to remedy. It is a secret sympathy in the United States with the slave trade. This feeling is by no means confined to the South. The profits of the traffic are so great that the masters and owners of the sharp schooners, built, owned, and sailed, by citizens of the North, cannot resist the temptation to engage in it. American slave-owners derive no pecuniary advantage from it, but regard the toleration of the trade as an indirect endorsement of their own system, and therefore up hold it."

The rejection by the House of an appropriation for fortification purposes is looked upon by some as an indication of the weakness of the war feeling in that body. Others say the appropriation was altogether too small, and that an appropriation of a million would finally be voted.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, announces his intention of running this fall for the next Congress.

It is rumored that the clerks of this city will be required to vote at the approaching municipal election; if they do so, they will lose their residence at home.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"It is shown, by the testimony before the House select committee, appointed to examine the accounts of late Doorkeepers of that body, that a regular and profitable business has been carried on in Washington for years by old booksellers, in Congressional documents, intended for gratuitous distribution among the people. The documents are purchased fresh from the press. As an instance of the abuses, the committee say that the Patent Office Report, costing the Government sixty-six cents, are retailed by the booksellers at fifteen cents a volume, and that this could not be done but for the culpable negligence or misapplication of documents by members."

☞ An Oregon friend writes, that he should make greater exertions to extend the circulation of the *Era* in that Territory, but for the fact that money letters sent here fail of arrival. He has sent four remittances, only two of which have been received.

We also learn from our correspondent, that the Republicans of Oregon are active. At their Territorial Convention, held at Salem, the following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—John Denny, of Marion co.
For Sec. of State—M. Holmes, Clochamas co.
For Treasurer—E. L. Applegate, Umpqua.
For State Printer—D. W. Craig, Clochamas.
For Congress—T. R. McBride, Polk co.

☞ The newspapers report that the President is sending a little army of office-holders to Kansas, to *argue* the people into accepting the Lecompton Constitution. Other officials are already stumping Congressional districts in the free States in favor of Lecomptonism. The Philadelphia *Press* Washington correspondent says:

"The idea of sending a gang of office-holders to Kansas, to ask the people to accept the Kansas bribe, is really being acted upon. I tried to get the names, but failed. A very intelligent gentleman assures me, however, that a party has gone forward. Was there ever such infatuation and fatality? These travelling auctioneers, who go, with hammer in hand, to knock down the people's rights, 'for so much trash as could be grasped thus,' will be understood and exposed. They will circulate like marked men—each with his price on his back. A novel idea this, of sending out a set of Washington officials to ask the people of Kansas to accept a base bribe! Who invented it? Congress is working steadily and rapidly, but I do not think they can adjourn on the 7th of June. They have little or no margin for legislative filibustering."

Notwithstanding the invitation of the Washington *Star*, some of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats refuse to come into the fold.

THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY.

The original American Tract Society was formed in Boston. The New York Society soon outstripped the one at Boston, and ever since the latter has been auxiliary to the National Society in New York.

The Boston Society has recently held its annual meeting, and, as was expected, the Slavery question was the prominent one up for discussion. The conduct of the parent society in New York was severely criticized. A set of resolutions was introduced, condemning the refusal of the New York Society to publish tracts upon Slavery, and were carried by a large majority. A resolution recommending secession from the American Tract Society could have easily been carried, but it was thought best to refer it to the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Society. This course doubtless was taken, with an idea to give the Tract Society an opportunity next year to retrace its steps. The Secretary of the Boston Society, Seth Bliss, who has made himself conspicuous in defending the neutral position of the Tract Society's Publishing Committee, was dismissed, and another gentleman appointed in his place.

This action upon the part of the New England Auxiliary Society indicates that the churches there will not sustain the Tract Society in its present position.

ROGER PRYOR ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Roger Pryor, the able editor of the Richmond *South*, attended the recent Southern Convention, and made a long and effective speech *against* the reopening of the slave trade with Africa. At the close of his speech, the subjoined colloquy took place between Mr. Pryor and Judge Jones of Georgia:

"Mr. Pryor. I affirm that neither history nor posterity would applaud us in staking the Union on the revival of the slave trade. [Applause.] I intend no disrespect to the gentleman from South Carolina, when I declare that it is an unworthy issue; that it is a pitiful proposition; that it is repugnant to the instincts of Southern chivalry. [Applause.] I say, it does not comport with our dignity. [Applause.] If you intend to dissolve the Union, say so, in manly and explicit language. Present your preamble and resolutions, and we of Virginia will be prepared to back you, *or to give a reason for abiding in the Union.* [Applause.] Meantime, let me entreat you to desist from an agitation which can only divide us now and disgrace us hereafter. [Applause.]

Judge Jones, of Georgia. I do not understand the gentleman fully. I understand him to say, that if the proposition be to dissolve the Union, to dissolve it now, openly and boldly—

Mr. Pryor. I say, if it be the purpose of the gentlemen who insist upon the revival of the slave trade to dissolve the Union, that they should avow it at once and explicitly. [Loud Applause.]

Judge Jones. Then I ask the gentleman from Virginia whether he will go with us now, to-day, for a dissolution of the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. Pryor. This is my answer: *I will not take a position outside of the Union until I can go with an undivided South.* [Applause.] I say, sir, that when you give me a case of insult and oppression sufficient to justify revolution, *and give me a united South*, then I will be ready to go with you. [Loud applause.]

Judge Jones. *If the gentleman waits for an undivided South, he will never go out of the Union.* [Applause.]

Mr. Pryor. No, sir. I do not think so meanly of the people of the South as to believe that in the event of incontestable and adequate aggression, any State or any man will be recreant to the cause. I speak for Virginia when I say that she will never betray the interests of the South."

Judge Jones is unquestionably right. There will be no dissolution of the Union, if the extremists wait till the South is *unitedly* in favor of it, or when a majority of slave States even favor disunion. Two or three States are all that will ever be found ready for such a mad scheme, and we doubt if the majority of the people of *any* State will consent seriously to leave the Union.

The *N. Y. Times* thinks that if Mr. Buchanan wants to get hold of Cuba, his best way is to put a stop to its African slave trade.

"At present, the number of slaves imported every year is estimated at 25,000. Upon every slave imported, the Captain General receives an ounce of gold—and still further contributions are regularly made by the parties interested to the members of the Spanish Government, to secure their connivance at the traffic which they have solemnly abolished and agreed to suppress. There is very little doubt that eight or ten millions of dollars are distributed every year to high officials in the Spanish Government, out of the profits of the slave trade. And so long as this is the case, Mr. Buchanan may naturally expect to find Spain unwilling to sell Cuba."

The New Orleans *Bee* says:

"There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to Slavery exists, which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and to incorporate the largest, finest, and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

It would seem to be the best policy for the South to make sure of its present territory, before it filibusters for more outside of the *Union*.

The Richmond *South* says:

"Not the least pleasing incident of the present session of Congress is the expulsion of Lewis D. Campbell, and the substitution of Mr. Vallandigham, who contested the seat of the ejected Abolitionist, on the ground of his election by free-negro votes. Campbell is a vulgar Black Republican; Vallandigham is a gentleman of refinement and ability. *On the great question, the new member stands with the South.*"

The voters in Mr. V.'s district may 'as well know where "the new member stands."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"I alluded, a day or two ago, to the hopes entertained, at least by some portion of the Democratic press, that Mr. Douglas was likely to be coaxed back to his old allegiance. I have since satisfied myself conclusively that there is no prospect or possibility of such a contingency, and that, in this instance, with the papers alluded to, the wish is only the father to the thought.

"Mr. Douglas carefully counted the cost, when he first decided upon his present course, and he is not the man to look back, as did Lot's wife."

☞ A subscriber writes from Wayne county, Indiana, that the Republicans in that district talk of nominating Mr. Julian for Congress. His nomination and election would please the old friends of Freedom eastward. Our correspondent also writes that Indiana is almost submerged by the recent powerful rains; that crops are late, not half the corn yet planted, &c., &c.

The friends of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave him a public supper in this city last week, Wednesday evening.

KANSAS NEWS.

The Kansas correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says, under date of May 13:

The news of the postponement of the land sales sent a thrill of joy to every heart, for all felt that under the sales was concealed a sure and most deadly blow at the prosperity of our people.

The canvass for the Leavenworth Constitution is going on rapidly, most of the nominees on the State ticket having taken the stump during the present week.

The "half breeds" are endeavoring to show that there is no need of the State movement, so that but a small vote will be cast on the 18th instant. Should they succeed in this movement, then they will begin to feel their way towards Lecompton, and try to persuade the people that the best thing to be done is to accept the English swindle.

The new Constitution will receive a vote of 9,000 or 10,000 against it, and about 3,000 for it.

The revival has reached this city. Prayer meetings are held nightly, and a pouring out of Spirit is confidently expected. At Leavenworth a similar interest is manifested, and the good work will doubtless speed on.

There is a large company of young men fitting out in this place for some point on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, where, according to the reports of hunters and Indians, a fabulous quantity of gold, both dust and quartz, has been found. I do not think that less than two hundred will leave Kansas this season for that section. A great many Pro-Slavery men are going also, and it can hardly be possible to avoid a collision between the two parties.

Boonville, Mo., May 27.—The Lawrence *Republican*, extra, states that on the 19th instant, a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri came into a trading post, on the road from Fort Scott to Leavenworth, and took twelve men prisoners into a deep ravine, formed them into line, and, firing on them, killed five and wounded six. The ruffians then fled. There was an intense excitement at Lawrence, and a force was being organized to start in pursuit of them. This information is considered reliable, though all Kansas stories are rather doubtful.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

St. Louis, May 27.—The *Republican's* Westport correspondent gives a totally different version of the reported attack on a trading post between Fort Scott and Leavenworth. He states that those driven out from Linn county by the Montgomery band, after placing their families in safety, returned to the Territory to look after their property. They captured the men at the trading post, supposing them to be part of Montgomery's band, but on ascertaining their mistake, released them. They subsequently heard a gun fired on the side of a hill, and returned the fire, ascertaining they were the men they had released, who were now armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the death of the latter. The correspondent adds, that no Missourian took any part in the affair. This seems as improbable a story as the first—especially as all on one side appear to have been killed or wounded, and no one injured on the other side.

☞ Commodore Vanderbilt, seeing that the great lines of Government steamers across the Atlantic are failures, has commenced running, weekly, a line of good steamers, upon his own responsibility. He adopts the plan of cheap fares, makes quick passages, and probably expects the enterprise will prove self-supporting. It is but fair, since the Commodore has opposed the grant of subsidies to the old lines, that he should try his hand at the business. If he can run first-class steamers to Europe, and make them pay, certainly there will be no future need of giving enormous grants to other lines for carrying the mails.

☞ The Leavenworth Constitution has doubtless received a majority of the suffrages of the people of Kansas. There was little excitement, and thousands probably staid away from the polls.

☞ The Administration papers make great complaint of Montgomery's band of "Regulators" in the Fort Scott district of Kansas. Many of these stories doubtless are manufactured for a purpose. A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says:

"There are a considerable number of Free-State men here from Kansas. They furnish a very candid answer to the complaints of the other side, about the operations of Captain Montgomery and his band of Regulators in the Fort Scott district. They say the outrages of the people congregated in and around the village of Fort Scott have become intolerable, and made it necessary to 'clean out' the country round about. This means the violent expulsion of the whole population. Whether the neighborhood will be any cleaner after the sweeping out of the old and the incoming of the new inhabitants, is the question. The prospect for peace in Kansas is not favorable, and the next shape in which the Slavery question will be found *not* removed from Congress, will be in a fierce dispute over the responsibility for what is about to occur there."

AGGRESSIONS BY BRITISH CRUISERS.

We publish the Report and Resolutions laid before the Senate on the 28th by Mr. Mason, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in regard to the late aggressions which have been committed by British cruisers against American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

Report.—The documents accompanying the message of the President show a series of aggressive acts on the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West India Islands, by the naval forces of Great Britain, of a character so marked and extraordinary as to have fixed the attention of the country.

American vessels, pursuing the paths of lawful commerce on the high seas, or passing near the American coasts from one domestic port to another, under the flag of their country, have been pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop, by the public force of a foreign Power; questioned as to their destination, their cargo, and the character of their crew; required to submit to an examination of their sea-papers, and to a searching into the objects and purposes of their voyage.

In another instance, American vessels, anchored in the harbor of a friendly Power, at the port of Sagua La Grande, in the Island of Cuba, have been subjected to a public inquisition by the same foreign Power, and in like manner required to exhibit their papers, and to submit to question as to their destination, the cause of their absence from home, and the number and character of their crews.

It would appear from the letter of the Consul of the United States at Havana (a document accompanying the message) that no less than fifteen American vessels lying in the harbor, or in port at Sagua La Grande, were made to undergo this humiliating system of espionage, whilst six vessels on the high seas, in the Gulf of Mexico, bearing their country's flag, were, as above stated, by actual exhibition and use of force, endangering in some instances the lives of those on board, compelled to stop and submit to detention until a boarding officer was satisfied in regard to such questions as it was his pleasure to propound.

Besides the instances above cited, officially communicated with the President's message, in reply to a call of the Senate, each successive arrival from the infested quarter brings intelligence of new and additional aggressions of like character, committed by the same Power, on vessels bearing the flag of the United States.

It has occasionally happened heretofore, under circumstances of misapprehension, or misconstruction of orders, or from other and like causes, that vessels of the United States have been subjected by the armed force of a foreign Power to visitation and search, in violation of international law and in derogation of the independence of our flag; and in isolated cases the honor of the country may have been sufficiently vindicated by a disclaimer of intended wrong or by rebuke of the officer offending; but the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a Power with whom we are at peace, and almost within sight of our own shores, are sufficient to arouse the just indignation of the people, and to call, in the opinion of the committee, for the most prompt and efficient measures to arrest at once, and to end, fixedly and forever, the commission of like indignities to our flag.

The documents accompanying the message disclose the fact that these acts of visitation and examination of American vessels were sought to be justified under the plea of necessity for the suppression of the slave trade, supposed to be or actually carried on between Africa and the Island of Cuba.

The committee will not go into any inquiry in reference to such alleged necessity. It is sufficient for them to know that the assent of the United States, although often invoked, has never been yielded to any such system of police on the seas. They rest on the position, not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law can a vessel, under the flag of its country, be visited or detained on the high seas in time of peace by any foreign Power, under any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, without the consent of those over whom the flag waves.

Without going at large into the questions heretofore involved as to the right of independent nations on that common highway of the world, the open sea, the committee nevertheless deem this a fit occasion to declare the principles always maintained by the United States as regulating the use of the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which are derived rights to the people of the United States admitting of no restraint or qualification, and to be maintained at whatever cost.

There is no right of visitation, far less of search, to be exercised in time of peace by any nation on the ships or vessels of other nations, nor can there be, so long as the sentiment of the civilized world, touching the freedom of the seas, is respected by civilized men. Such a claim, therefore, having no foundation in law or in the comity of nations, can never be tolerated by an independent Power but in derogation of her sovereignty. Neither is there any distinction to be drawn in the claim of right between visitation at sea by the armed vessels of a foreign Power when unattended by examination or search, or such visitations when so attended. The offence and violation of public law consists in the *visitation*, without regard to its purpose, when claimed as a *right* against the will of the party subjected to it; for were it otherwise, there would follow of course the correlative right to arrest and detain the vessel until the visitation is effected.

The committee find these principles admitted and enforced by the opinions and the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities both in this country and in Great Britain. (The case of the "Mariana Flora," in the Supreme Court of the United States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1, and in England the case of "Le Louis," decided by Lord Stowell in 1817, and reported in Dodson's Admiralty Reports, vol. 2, page 210.) They are founded on two simple elementary principles of public law: First, in the equality of all independent States; and, second, the common use, by all recognised States, of the open sea as a highway in time of peace.

Such are the rights and immunities of our citizens navigating the ocean which have been flagrantly violated and outraged by armed vessels of a foreign Power, in time of profound peace, and, in some instances, almost within sight of our own shores. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at the character and persistent repetition of such aggressions, yet their occurrence and gravity will opportunely supply the occasion to end, now and forever, all future question as to this right of visitation at sea between the United States and the offending Power. And the committee refrain only from recommending at once such additional legislation as would be most effectual to protect the commerce of the country from aggressions of the character thus brought to the notice of the Senate, from the fact that the President (as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the message) has already ordered all the disposable naval force of the country into the infested quarter, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These are preventive measures only, and temporary in their character, but, in the judgment of the committee, go to the full extent of the power of the Executive, in the absence of legislative provision. It is believed, however, that they will arrest for the present further like offences in the quarter whence they have proceeded.

It appears further from these documents that the altered state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain which must arise from this aggressive conduct of her armed vessels has already been brought to the notice of that Power by communications from the Secretary of State, addressed to the British Minister here and to the Minister of the United States at London. It cannot be known, until the result of these communications is laid before Congress, how far the acts in question will be avowed or disavowed by the Government held responsible. It is the earnest hope of the committee that the course of that Government will be of a character to satisfy the just demands of this Government, and at the same time to furnish a guarantee against the repetition of the offence. Nothing short of this, in the opinion of the committee, will be compatible with peaceful relations between the two countries.

In the present posture of the affair, therefore, the committee forbear from recommending any additional legislation to enable the President to protect American vessels on the high seas from the aggressions of foriegn Powers; but they will not forbear the declaration that such legislation must be promptly supplied, should the result show that it is needed to afford constant and full immunity to our vessels engaged in lawful commerce on the high seas from all arrest, molestation, or detention, under any pretence or from any quarter.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the judgment of the Senate, That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and, therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violation of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such protection effectual.

The *N. Y. Post* says: The news copied into the Northern papers about the murderers of Free-State men at Fort Scott, in Kansas, are mostly from Border Ruffian sources, especially the Westport correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*. The author of these letters is the notorious Pate, who went over into the Territory in June, 1856, at the head of thirty Missourians, to cut the throats of Free-State men, and surrendered his men up to Old Brown, who had only nine men with him. Pate's first lieutenant at that time was Brocket, who since murdered Bailey at Lecompton, and escaped into Missouri, near Fort Scott, where he headed a gang of men, and has ever since been committing outrages upon the Free State people of the Territory. According to dispatches just received, this same Brocket is the villain who led the Ruffians from Missouri into the Territory, to commit the horrid murders recently committed there. It will be remembered that Pate, in his correspondence from the border, has undertaken to explain away the matter. Let it be remembered that this Pate is the boon companion of the notorious robber and murderer Brocket, and credit his statements accordingly.

East Tennessee papers are discussing the propriety of reconstructing the State of Frankland. The *Memphis Bulletin* favors a division of Tennessee, and the formation of a new State from the Western portion, with North Mississippi and the Western corner of Kentucky.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the People of Massachusetts:

Two years have passed since, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, I was suddenly made an invalid. Throughout this protracted period, amidst various vicissitudes of debility, I seemed to be slowly regaining the health that had been taken from me, until I was encouraged to believe myself on the verge of perfect recovery.

But injuries so grave as those originally received by me are not readily repaired, and a recent relapse painfully admonishes me that, although enjoying many of the conditions of a prosperous convalescence, I am not yet beyond the necessity of caution. This has been confirmed by the physicians in Boston and Philadelphia most familiar with my case, who, in concurrence with counsels previously given by medical authorities in Europe, have enjoined travel, as be stcalculated to promote my restoration. Anxious to spare no effort for this end, so longed deferred, I to-day sail for France.

To the generous people of Massachusetts, who have honored me with an important trust, and cheered me by so much sympathy, I wish to express the thanks which now palpitate in my bosom, while I say to them all collectively, as I would say to a friend, Farewell!

But these valedictory words would be imperfect, if I did not seize this occasion to declare what I have often said less publicly, that, had I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to be well, and was reluctant to renounce the opportunity of again exposing the hideous barbarism of Slavery, now more than ever transfused into the National Government, infecting its whole policy and degrading its whole character. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilization my vacant chair was a perpetual speech.

CHARLES SUMNER.
On Board the Steamer Vanderbilt, New York Harbor, 22d May, 1858.

Later from Europe.

New York, May 27.—The steamer Africa arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst.

The Derby Ministry has been sustained in the House of Lords by nine majority against the resolutions of censure. The debate was still progressing in the House of Commons.

The British Government grants a steamer as a tender to the frigate Niagara, in place of the Susquehanna. Experiments had been made with Hughes's telegraph instrument on the coils of cable, with the most satisfactory success.

It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the Colonial office.

William Dyer has been appointed Consul to Baltimore, and C. Tulin to Mobile.

The Bombay mail brings dates to May 24th, the news by which has been telegraphed, but is unimportant. The Commander-in-chief was about starting for Rohilcund, whilst the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow.

Trade was inactive and money tight at Bombay.

The plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris, and the conference was to open about the 22d.

The Spanish Ministry is not yet reorganized.

The Austrian fortifications in the Italian provinces are progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro is claiming attention. England and France have resolved to send commissioners to effect a settlement.

The frigate Columbia still remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

From California.

A guano island, containing nearly a million of tons, it is said, has been discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Ladrone Islands. Specimens of the guano have been received at San Francisco.

Col. Fremont arrived at Bear Valley, Mariposa county, on the 16 h ult., and was welcomed by all with the greatest rejoicing. Public respect was shown by the lighting of huge bonfires on Mount Bullion, and the firing of quicksilver flasks heavily charged with powder, in lieu of a cannon. Festivities were kept up until a late hour.

The overland mail arrived at San Diego about two weeks ago, in twenty four days from San Antonio, and the Dieguenos had burned some powder in glorification over the speed attained.

There is much excitement in the valleys of Plumas county, on account of a rumor that the Indian tribes in that vicinity have banded themselves together for the purpose of making war on the whites. The Indians have taken some stock, and the whites are preparing to fight them. It is said that the Indians have been much abused by unprincipled white men, who have taken their squaws, and treated them in a brutal manner.

The Legislature adjourned on the 36th ult.

Sonora Guadalupe Romero died in the valley of the Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, on the 18th ult., at the age of 115 years.

Six robbers, armed with shot guns, stopped the stage from Nevada, bound for Sacramento, with $21,000 in gold dust belonging to Wells, Fargo, & Co. No resistance was made, and the robbers took the dust.

The first election for officers of the city and county of Sacramento, as consolidated by act of the last Legislature, has resulted in the election of the People's ticket by a majority of several thousand.

From Central America.

We have a copy of the Panama *Star* and *Herald* of the 18th instant. Its most important items of intelligence relate to an attempt made by Col. Kinney to overthrow the local Government at Greytown. Kinney proceeded to take down the Mosquito flag, and raise that of Nicaragua, and also arrested the Mayor. Kinney, it appears, alleged he was acting by orders of Capt. Kennedy, of the U. S. frigate Jamestown. Much excitement followed. A town meeting was held, and Kinney's arrest ordered. Just as the marshal and a large body of citizens were about to put it in force, five of the Jamestown's cutters, filled with armed marines, were observed, pulling towards the shore. The citizens then proceeded to the British Consul's, to await the course of events, and were engaged in making a protest, when Capt. Kennedy joined them. On hearing of Kinney's acts, and how his name had been made use of, the Captain declared that it was done without his permission or approval. He then read the protest, (having at first refused to do so,) and finding Kinney in the wrong, he said he only wanted to prevent bloodshed. Kinney's party consisted of himself, George R. Gliddon, R. S. Pool, Thomas S. Belland, and A. P. Dresser.

After this, he (the Captain) visited the U. S. commercial agent, and then had a long interview with Kinney. About eight o'clock he sent a letter to the Mayor, saying he would not interfere to prevent Kinney's arrest, and that he only wished to prevent bloodshed. Next morning, a crowd collected, to aid the authorities in arresting Kinney. At first he threatened to resent; but at length he agreed to surrender to the Americans. This he and his party did, and were subsequently brought to Aspinwall in the British steamer Trent.

Later from Kansas—Election Day Fixed—A Rumored Battle.

St. Louis, May 24.—Accounts from Leavenworth to Wednesday last say that the board of commissioners under Mr. English's bill, as passed by Congress, assembled at Lecompton on Monday, Governor Denver acting as President.

The election was ordered to take place on the first Monday in August.

Governor Denver has arrived here.

It is rumored that a battle recently occurred on the southern border, between a party of Free-State men and Missourians, in which there were twenty-one killed and eleven wounded. This is not authentic.

U. S. Senator Elected.

Henry B. Anthony, editor of the *Providence Journal*, has been elected by the Rhode Island Legislature a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. John Q. A. King is now acting Governor of Kentucky. Gov. Morehead is in the South, where he will remain some time; the Lieutenant Governor is dead, and Mr. King, as President of the Senate, is Governor.

St. Louis, May 25.—Santa Fe dates to the 17th of April have been received. A party of Mexicans from Mesilla had attacked a camp of Apache Indians near Fort Thorn, and butchered indiscriminately men, women, and children. Lieut. Hayward had captured the Mexicans, and held them prisoners.

The grass on the plains was very good, and the outgoing trains were progressing finely.

James M. Hunt, an old and prominent resident at Santa Fe, died on the 16th ult.

The conductor of the train from Santa Fe reports meeting with but a few Indians, and they were of a friendly disposition.

The mail left Santa Fe on the 1st instant, in a heavy snow storm, which continued all day.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* furnishes a comparison between the navies of Great Britain and France, contending that, however superior in number of vessels the former may be to the latter, yet, in point of ability for effective service, the advantage is altogether on the side of France.

England possesses 556 ships of war, partly sailing, partly screws, and 162 gun-boats. To complete the equipage of her men-of-war, England needs 150,000 men, and she is entirely without ability to furnish them. Her present *materiel* for naval service, including cabin-boys, is but 59,380.

On the other hand, France has 450 ships of war and 30 gun-boats, and the *personnel* of the French marine is now perfectly organized in time of peace, 50,000 sufficing in time of war, 130,000 being necessary to complete the armament of all the vessels, while the population of the French coast can furnish 162,000 sailors.

A merchant of New York has written a letter to General Cass, suggesting a method by which he thinks, a satisfactory arrangement could be made with Great Britain for inquiring into the nationality of suspicious vessels. He recommends that an *American lieutenant* should be placed on board of every British cruiser, and that a *British lieutenant* should be placed on board of every American cruiser on the look-out for slavers, and that any suspected vessel should be visited and her papers examined by the officer whose national flag she might carry. In this way, he believes, all feelings of national honor and pride might be respected, and the ends of a visit attained without any possibility of national offence.

The affairs of our navy need looking into. The people have taken so little interest in this branch of the Government, that almost any amount of abuse might escape detection. The fact is that we spend annually about ten millions of dollars on the navy, and this year from thirteen to fourteen millions, and when so small an affair as the present annoyances by the British cruisers occurs, there is a demand at once for an addition to the navy. It is found that we are unprepared for so trifling an emergency as this. Six steam sloops of war and ten steam gun-boats are needed at once, so the Congressional committees say, and it is no doubt the case. But ten millions a year for the last twenty years ought to have given us by this time a very respectable navy.

If our Government is sincere in its professed purpose to aid the civilized world in suppressing human piracy, it will fulfil its treaty as to the African fleet in letter and in spirit, and it will co-operate with Great Britain in the pursuit of slave vessels in the Cuban waters, and will take energetic measures to prevent the fitting out of slave ships from our ports. If unwilling to come up to the line of its duty in these respects, then it should, for consistency's sake and for decency's sake, withdraw all appearance of hostility to the traffic, annul all treaties against it, and declare the traffic legitimate and proper. This would be infinitely more honorable than its present false position, by which the rest of the world is not deceived, but only disgusted.

We regret to learn by the Hartford (Conn.) papers of the death of Edward S. Bartholomew, the American sculptor, who died in Naples, of an ulcerated sore throat, on the evening of the first of May. Mr. B., who was a native of Connecticut, was one of the most promising of the younger sculptors, and his death following so soon upon the decease of the lamented Crawford, is a loss to American art which it can ill afford to suffer. He has left a large number of finished works, many of which are in private galleries in New York, Baltimore, Hartford, and Albany.

Mayor Tiemann of New York is doing a good work upon public robbers of all grades. Having commenced a thorough extermination of the bogus lottery swindlers, he has extended his operations to the quack doctors, fortune tellers, and other such humbugs. He has arranged with the Postmaster General to have all letters addressed to persons or firms known to be fictitious, at once forwarded to the dead letter office, instead of being delivered to any person professing to represent the fictitious concern, where they will be opened, and the money returned to the persons sending it.

An anti-Lecompton State Convention for Pennsylvania, including all parties of the opposition, is called at Harrisburg on the 8th of July, to nominate State officers. The prospect now is that there will be a thorough and successful union.

Connelly, convicted at Cincinnati of having violated the fugitive slave act by harboring two runaway negroes, has been sentenced to twenty days imprisonment and ten dollars fine—not sufficient punishment to satisfy the vengeance of the negro-drivers, but enough to disgrace the court that inflicts it, and too great for an act which no humane and Christian man can consider a crime. His motion for a new trial was not granted.

Billy Bowlegs seems to be on a general bender, while making his stay in New Orleans. He is a great imbiber of spirits, to judge from the draughts which he gulped down, and, from all accounts, is a most unconcionable beggar. He is something over the medium size, will weigh about 160 pounds, has a good-sized head, a fine forehead, and a keen eye.

The Boston City Government, Tuesday evening, received the Turkish Admiral in a formal manner, by tendering him and his suite a formal dinner at the Revere House, at which were present the members of the Board of Aldermen, the Common Council, and a number of distinguished guests, including the Hon. Edward Everett, Commodore Stringham, of the U. S. Navy, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, and Prof. Felton, of Cambridge, are said to be the most prominent candidates for the Presidency of Harvard University, shortly to be vacated by the Rev. Dr. Walker.

Lieutenant Henry A. Wise and Mrs. Wise (daughter of Mr. Everett) left Boston on Friday, for Europe. Mr. Wise's health is seriously impaired, in consequence of injuries sustained in exercising the heavy guns in the Navy Yard at Washington, about a year since; and he goes to Europe, by advice of his physicians, to take the benefit of the waters of Carisbad.

On the 29th of March, the Pedro Segundo railway, in Brazil, was inaugurated, in presence of the Emperor, Empress, and an immense concourse of people. A bishop blessed the locomotives, cars, road, &c. The whole extent of the line completed is only forty miles, and was built by an English engineer. The remaining sections, about 100 miles, are in charge of Col. Garnett, an American engineer.

The news from Illinois and Indiana is, that these States are pretty much drowned out. The prairies are full of water, and the rains have beaten down the grain and rendered cornplanting impossible. Ohio, it is said, is not much better off.

The Encampment of Knights Templars of Richmond, Va., have accepted an invitation of the De Molay Encampment of Knights Templars to visit Boston on the approaching anniversary of St. John's Day, on the 24th of June next, to participate in Masonic ceremonies commemorative of the day.

Among the vessels fired into in the Gulf by British cruisers, the schooner Gordon appears to have been forgotten. This vessel was fired into by the Styx, on suspicion of being a slaver, on the 21st of March, and the fact was so reported on her arrival at Savannah, Ga.

The *Baptist Examiner* says that sixty per cent. of the money raised for charitable and religious purposes is used up in "office expenses."

Davis's Pain Killer.—We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the especial purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Flour, Howard Street	$4.37	@	4.25
Flour, City Mills	4.00	@	4.25
Rye Flour	3.00	@	3.12
Corn Meal	3.25	@	3.50
Wheat, white	1.10	@	1.05
Wheat, red	1.00	@	1.09
Corn, white	65	@	66
Corn, yellow	68	@	69
Rye, Pennsylvania	70	@	71
Rye, Virginia	65	@	66
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	30	@	32
Oats, Pennsylvania	37	@	38
Clover Seed	4.50	@	4.37
Timothy Seed	2.50	@	2.25
Hay, Timothy	15.00	@	20.00
Hops	7	@	14
Potatoes, Mercer	1.30	@	1.40
Bacon, Shoulders	7½	@	7⅞
Bacon, Sides	9	@	9¼
Bacon, Hams	7½	@	9
Pork, Mess	17.50	@	19.00
Pork, Prime	15.75	@	15.00
Beef, Mess	17.00	@	17.25
Lard, in barrels	9¾	@	11
Lard, in kegs	11¾	@	13
Wool, Unwashed	00	@	00
Wool, Washed	00	@	00
Wool, Pulled	00	@	00
Wool, Fleece, common	00	@	00
Wool, Fleece, fine	00	@	00
Wool, Choice Merino	00	@	00
Butter, Western, in kegs	12½	@	14
Butter, Roll	16	@	00
Cheese	9½	@	10
Coffee, Rio	10	@	10½
Coffee, Java	16	@	17

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour, State brands	$3 85	@	3 75
Flour, State brands, extra	4.00	@	3.95
Flour, Western	3.90	@	4.05
Flour, Southern	4.40	@	4.70
Rye Flour	3.00	@	3 40
Corn Meal	3.45	@	3.50
Wheat, white	1.00	@	1.03
Wheat, red	95	@	98
Corn, white	72	@	73
Corn, yellow	73	@	74
Rye	65½	@	66
Oats	42	@	40
Clover Seed	7.00	@	8 00
Timothy Seed	2.12	@	2.37½
Hay	45	@	50
Hops	4	@	7
Bacon, Shoulders	6⅞	@	6⅞
Bacon, Sides	10	@	00
Bacon, Hams	8½	@	9½
Pork, Mess	17.75	@	17.90
Pork, Prime	14.25	@	14.40
Beef	10.50	@	11.50
Lard, in barrels	11¼	@	11½
Lard, in kegs	11¼	@	11½
Butter, Western	12	@	20
Butter, State	22	@	25
Cheese	7	@	9
Coffee, Rio	10	@	11¼
Coffee, Java	15¾	@	16
Wool, Unwashed	00	@	00
Wool, Washed	00	@	00
Wool, Pulled	00	@	00
Wool, Fleece, common	00	@	00
Wool, Fleece, fine	00	@	00
Iron, Scotch, Pig	28.00	@	28.50
Lime, Rockland	1.00	@	0.00
Lime, common	80	@	00

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1858

is now ready for delivery, gratis, by the Agents, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value, it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude, and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without, is Perry Davis's Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus, can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it; it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah, December 19, 1856, says: "It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA, *Jan.* 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer.

BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL, & CO.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, bookseller, Seventh street. 7

OLD HEPSY.

A POWERFUL ANTI-SLAVERY STORY.

With Ten Portraits.

INCIDENTS DRAWN FROM REAL LIFE!

BY MRS. C. W. DENISON.

One volume. 460 pages. Price $1.25.

Sold by Agents.

THIS Book is just published, and is pronounced by the press generally to be one of the very finest and most powerful Stories ever written in this country.

Mrs Denison has been engaged in collecting facts, on which to found her book, for the last seven years, and OLD HEPSY will, without question, be

THE GREAT BOOK OF 1858.

From the New York Daily Tribune.

"The writer has made an excellent use of the resources of her theme, and well sustained her claim to the mastery of a fresh and vigorous pen."

From the National Era.

"The author has doubtless been personally conversant with incidents similar to those here related, and which she has delineated in a way fitted to impress candid and reflective minds with their truthfulness. The story ends with a triumph of right, and the spirit of oppression humbled as well as baffled."

From the Evening Post (New York.)

"This powerful story forcibly illustrates the influence of Slavery upon the social and domestic relations—in a new aspect of literature. It is a picture which, though dark and fearful, is true to life.

"The incidents are of the most exciting character, and combine to render the book intensely interesting."

From the Independent (New York.)

"The Anti-Slavery spirit is genuine and earnest, and can hardly fail to awaken a response in all who read it."

From the New York Daily Times.

"The plot is a good one, and well developed."

From the Boston Daily Courier.

"As a literary composition, it ranks higher than either of Mrs. Stowe's publications."

From the Examiner (New York.)

"The delineations are exceedingly graphic and spirited."

From the Boston Traveller.

"Old Hepsy is a work of great interest"

From the American Baptist (New York.)

"It has all the facination of a regular romance, excelling, in this respect, both 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'Dred.'"

From the Chelsea (Mass.) Herald.

"It is a powerful work, and accurate to the life."

From Zion's Herald (Boston)

"Had not 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' preceded it, this book would have created a sensation quite equal to that."

From the Congregationalist (Boston.)

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, June 1.—The steamship Hammonia, from Bremen, via Southampton, on the 18th, arrived off Sandy Hook about nine this morning, with three days later English advices.

Nothing of striking interest had transpired in Parliament since the departure of the Africa. The debate on the Indian bill was adjourned to the 18th.

Later advices from India had been received. The city of Azinghur had been relieved. The rebels had been defeated near Futtinghur with great loss in killed, and 500 prisoners. The British loss was but 70.

A late version of the battle between the Turks and Montenegrins, at Grahova, reports that the former were totally defeated, and their commander killed. They also lost their cannon and baggage, and fled to Klobach, where they remained in a state of blockade.

The ship Grand Duchess, from New York for Liverpool, was burnt at sea. The crew and passengers had arrived at Liverpool.

Liverpool.—The cotton market for Saturday and Monday closed with former quotations being barely maintained. Sales of two days, 12,500 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs closed dull. Consols 97¼.

Still Later from Europe.

Quebec, June 1.—The British propeller Indian, from Liverpool on the 19th, has arrived. Unfortunately, the package for the *Associated Press* is missing.

An unreliable dispatch states that breadstuffs closed dull, but that all kinds were slightly higher. Wheat closed buoyant at an advance of 2*d*. @ 5*d*. Flour buoyant at 1*s*. @ 2*s*. advance.

Town Destroyed by a Tornado.

St. Louis, June 1.—The village of Ellison, Illinois, was completely destroyed by a tornado on Sunday night. Fifteen persons were killed, and several others fatally wounded.

Congressional Nomination.

St Louis, June 1.—The American Convention here has nominated Judge Gamble as Representative to Congress.

Departure of the Wabash.

New York, June 1.—The steam frigate Wabash sailed this forenoon for Jamaica.

Preparations to Resist Border Outrages.

St. Louis, May 31.—Thirty boxes of muskets have been shipped from Jefferson City to the border counties by the State authorities, as is inferred, with the design of repelling the invasion of the State by the marauding bands from Kansas, and it is probable that the militia of the western counties will be called out.

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The National Republican Association desire to call the attention of the opponents of the present Administration to the importance of a thorough and systematic circulation and distribution of tracts, speeches, and essays, bearing upon the important questions now agitating the country.

With this view, they have issued, and will continue to publish, from time to time, the most important speeches which have been and shall be delivered or written.

We trust that all who are interested in defeating the Pro Slavery or Administration Party in the approaching fall elections, will purchase these documents for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors. The Association are appealed to for documents for gratuitous circulation to an extent far beyond their means. Under these circumstances, and as Congress is about to adjourn, we appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the several States to take this work upon themselves, and see that their several localities are fully supplied with the proper kind of documents. Heretofore, this work has been done by the Members of Congress at their own expense, but after the adjournment of Congress this responsibity will devolve upon other friends of the cause.

The very low price at which these documents are furnished, which is much less than the cost of publishing and enveloping, owing to the fact that the Association is conducted solely on the voluntary principle, puts it within the reach of every one to aid in their distribution.

B. B. FRENCH, *President.*
L. CLEPHANE, *Secretary.*

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

The National Republican Association at Washington, D. C., are prepared to furnish, both to clubs and individuals, the following list of documents, at the rates and prices annexed:

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" E. B. Potle, N. Y.: Kansas—The Lecompton Constitution.
" A. P. Granger, N. Y: Kansas—The Lecompton Constitution.
" A. B. Olin, N. Y.: Admission of Kansas.
" L. S. Foster, Conn.: The Rights of White Men Vindicated.
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" Senator Wade, Ohio: They "Stoop to Conquer;" or, The English Swindle.
" J. R. Giddings, Ohio: The Conflict between Religious Truths and American Infidelity.
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" J. J. Crittenden, Ky.: The Kansas Conference Bill.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

MR CAREY ON THE HISTORY OF OUR CURRENCY.

In his second and third letters, Mr. Carey reviews the position taken by President Buchanan regarding the evils of a paper (credit) circulation, and the remedy therefor. He considers that these views are proved erroneous by the history of our banking operations, and the financial disturbances to which this country has been subject. The plan of his argument is this: To assume a change in the general banking policy of the country about the year 1836—to refer its previous prosperity and happy freedom from great revulsions to the first system—to refer the frequent losses and commercial and manufacturing failures to the second. However striking some of the facts adduced may be—however much of laborious research and careful study they may exhibit—their value in the argument ceases when this connecting link is broken. We will endeavor to test its soundness. If it fails—though the facts are undeniable—they only prove and illustrate a new theory or "law."

We take direct issue with the author of these letters on a question of fact. We deny wholly that, at any time, there has been effected—though it may have been contemplated—such a change in our legislation as forms the grand point in his series of premises. We deny that there was, at the time to which he refers, any such action on the part of the National Government as affected materially and for the worse the condition of the State banks, (for which he pleads,) or has caused the recent disturbances of trade. From the variety which his repetition affords, we select the following as the shortest description of this change: "Such is the history of banking in the United States since the peace of 1783, a period of seventy-five years, during the first fifty of which, the power reserved by the States had been observed—and that, too, most scrupulously—by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and the younger Adams; whereas, since that time, there has been an unceasing effort to weaken the States, while strengthening the Central Power."

This remarkable event—about which hitherto we have been in total ignorance—this change, so pregnant with disaster and shame, happened about the year 1836, in the Presidency of Jackson.

Now, we ask, what check from the National Government is there which *at present* operates upon the action of the State-chartered banks? There is one. The Independent Treasury, or Sub-Treasury. When that was established, it met with the greatest possible opposition. It is now acknowledged by nearly all intelligent and honest merchants to be a valuable safeguard of our commerce, and a most valuable safeguard of the banks. No one, who is not blinded by the most mouldy prejudices, will hesitate to confess that there is nought in it to weaken the banks, or make them less safe. On the contrary, it is true that it is a good regulator of a bad system; that it discourages the over issue of notes, and strengthens the banking institutions, and the community generally, in the occurrence of a commercial crisis.

At the commencement of the present revulsion the Treasury had about twenty millions of specie. Had it not been for this institution, this money would have been sent to Heathendom long since; as it is, it has been disbursed for the public benefit. "What intelligent business man would dispense with the Sub-Treasury? Yet we are told, in letter No. 3, that the result of the war, thus commenced" (by the General Government—"the use of circulating paper have been repudiated" by it; "vaults having been constructed in which to store the national treasures,") which "has been since followed up"—the result in short, of the Independent Treasury Bill—"is seen in the fact that gold has ceased to circulate, *and the Treasury is driven to the use of inconvertible notes.*" This conclusion has not the barest, slightest foundation. It is true that the Treasury Department has issued its notes; but not as a result of the operation of the Sub-Treasury—only in *spite* of its partial and valuable protection. How was it in 1837? The Government could not pay its own postage bills in specie. Now, long after the banks broke down, the Treasury continued to pay out millions of real value money. If it had not been for this institution, the Government would have become bankrupt *long before it did*. If it had not been for this institution, it could not have had the money so long to maintain its payments, for the benefit of the country—thus breaking the shock which the derangement of the currency caused. So much for that interference of the National Power, *at present*, in these delicate State banking concerns, which, Mr. Carey thinks, causes all this commercial distress. Such is the solitary check imposed by the Government which simply receives its revenues in specie, paying its debts in specie—thus keeping the specie in the country, and maintaining a healthy circulation—in part at least. And this check is clearly most valuable to the banks. But what has been the interference *in the past*, on the part of the National Government—what checks have been imposed—what hurtful, meddlesome laws have been enacted? Show them if you can. This change is wholly imaginary—the offspring of a mind intent on conjuring it up from the records of legislation. There has been no such difference in our financial policy. It is true that Andrew Jackson kicked over the National Bank. What then? The National Bank was a national check on the State banks—such as Mr. Carey most earnestly deprecates. Its overturn left the State banks free to issue their credit as fast as they could get it out. It is not exactly consistent or sensible to say that the commencement of national interference, and the first of national checks imposed, was a measure which *removed* the greatest check ever imposed by the General Government, and left the banks free to regulate their own movements according to the laws of the several States.

Surely, Mr. Carey should glory in this, and give thanks unto Jackson! Our limited acquaintance with American political history furnishes us with no other occasions in which the Government has interfered with the right of the States to charter banks of credit circulation. We do not believe that they can be found. We believe that this link—which connects the steadiness of commercial prosperity before 1836, and the fluctuations of our progress since—is entirely an invention of the adversary, (not *the* adversary, but Mr. Carey.) This link might give meaning and valuable significance to his other premises, as he has placed them, if it had only proved to be true and reliable. The fact is, the banks are entirely free—as far as the influence of the National Government is concerned—to issue their precious, infallible promises, at pleasure, and they do it; and the argument, which is based on a denial of this, is worthless. We believe that we have fully exposed, as incorrect, the conclusions which this "*prophet*" draws from *history*, to the effect that the interference of the Federal power has proved disastrous to our financial system. Of course, it does not follow from *this*, that the interference of Government would be beneficial—that would be too much like the logic of protection. But we do believe, what Mr. Buchanan seems to doubt, that it has the right to prohibit the circulation of corporate debt as money, by virtue of its constitutional prerogative to regulate the value of money, (and all money is money as it is currency—though all currency is not money.) This nation is now suffering the evils of discordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. The remedy lies in the exercise of a righteous power by Congress. This point, however, we leave, to notice one of the funniest exhibitions of inconsistency which political discussions afford. Usually, financial disquisitions are not amusing. They are grave; they require manhood and self-control, and a good, fresh circulation of the blood—else we are apt to grope, and go to sleep. But who can, when reading the essays of such a funny writer? Glancing our eyes over Letter No. 4, we find—though we are not now considering that epistle—a sentence which we wish, for the love which we have for our race, should be printed in italics—at least the part which we underscore. It is printed in the respectable Whig paper in which it first appeared—the compositors must be supposed to be careful and reliable men. The letter is signed "Henry C. Carey—Philadelphia, December 28th, 1857."

"Turning now to our Treasury, we find it already bankrupt, even in the commencement of this downward movement. *Irredeemable paper*" (the Treasury notes—20 millions, if they are fully issued) "*being now substituted for gold and silver, the influx of foreign merchandise, and the efflux of the precious metals will be much promoted; and thus will the way be smoothed towards total bankruptcy—such as was witnessed in* 1841 *and* 1842."

"I thank thee, Jew, for the word." That was the unkindest cut of all. "Irredeemable paper," your old friend, when in the guise of State-bank notes! Mr. Carey, how could you? The assertion which you make, that the substitution of irredeemable paper (and two-thirds of our paper currency is irredeemable—as the suspension and the specie returns of the banks show) causes the efflux of the precious metals, and the influx of foreign merchandise—this assertion, which is wholly true, is a most valuable concession to the principle of free trade and hard money.

Every sensible, unprejudiced economist has known and said it long and often. But that a protective writer like yourself *could* do it, we never believed. Truly, if twenty millions of paper money has such a disastrous effect, what may we not charge upon the one hundred millions—and more than that—of purely credit money, which has been our circulating medium? Surely, if the late Government issues "smooth the way towards total bankrupty," the credit currency, in which the people of this country have so long indulged, has applied the motive power. If *that* has opened the door, *this* has kicked us out.

Furthermore, our author cherishes a favorite impression, which he received at some time, in some place, after some manner, and under some peculiar circumstances, that our banking institutions are maintained for the purpose of negotiating loans between those who have spare capital and those who need it in their business—"places at which those who had money to lend could readily meet those who desired to borrow." Why, my dear sir, how stupid, how old-fashioned! Is it possible that you do not know that banks are established for the express, confessed purpose of *making* money—to "increase the capital of the country"—to "make money more plenty," &c.? Why, *we* suppose that the reason for the marked change in the safety of business and the security of the currency, which you have shown by your laborious and praiseworthy research, is found, not in any change of national policy, but in the simple fact, that banks began then fully to appreciate their high and beneficent mission—namely, and in plain words, to increase the debt of the country; lengthen general credits; and substitute for value money a *cheap*, credit currency, exposed to all the terrible vicissitudes of credit. Such a desirable reform they have effected. *You* can see the baleful results of an issue of $50,000,000 of Treasury notes, which will not probably go into general circulation. But you believe that the circulation, as the almost exclusive money of the country, of over $100,000,000 of credit, is an unmixed good. Permit us to say, that the cause of your clear-sightedness in the one case, and blindness in the other, is justly to be thus explained. The Treasury notes are issued to meet the necessities of a Democratic Administration. The use of credit money, on the ot r hand, enables large dividends of profits to be declared on the immense banking capital of the United States. Such prejudices we believe to be potent to open or shut the eyes to the plainest truths.

Distinguished legislators have assumed that there is $260,000,000 of the coined money of the United States within its territory. Mr. Carey very properly asks, "*where is it?*" He thinks it hoarded. But very little of it. It has been used for articles of fine dress for the men and women, fine plate for the table, and fine harness for horses. Much of it, undoubtedly, has gone from the country to Europe, and thence to barbarism, in methods which have escaped the investigation of statisticians. If this be true, the recipe for calling this hoarded (?) gold into circulation will not be needed. But it is worth while to consider the method by what it was, according to our author, to be brought into the channels of commerce. A very pretty simile, or story, of the nature of fable and parable, is used; the moral of which is, that the country should look lovingly upon the money promises of the banks, and thus warm to genial life the hard heart of the hard money. What folly! Gold only needs a fair, free, honorable circulation, and it will remain in use. Providing a substitute for it, which possesses no inherent value, drives it away. Yet, we are told that the proper way to bring it back is, to acknowledge the transcendent and beneficent qualities of this worthless, degrading substitute, which has in a few years sent away hundreds of millions of the products of our mines. Gold goes where it is needed, filling the channels of circulation with other currency; credit displaces the gold, and it leaves us. The remedy, then, for the non-circulation of gold, is to abolish the Sub-Treasury, and recognise in our national legislation the virtue of shinplasters! Does not our Government now play the part of the "Sun," watching into life this swarm of pestiferous credit? Has it not always done this? and is it not *this* policy which has lost to us our gold circulation? Most certainly, and undeniably. F. A. W.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung.

St. Petersburgh, *April* 24, 1858.

Since the Easter holydays the journals of St. Petersburgh have announced the fact that ten more Governments—among them some of the largest and most populous—have declared their intention of appointing committees to act upon the emancipation of the serfs. Most of the Governments have acceded to the plan. Twenty-nine have already announced officially their intention of doing so, and these contain considerably more than half the population of the entire empire. As to the activity of the committees, little is known, and probably but a few of them have yet commenced operations. On them, and on the willingness and energy of the Governors, depends the success of the undertaking.

Polish Frontier, *May* 4, 1858.

The Emperor has decreed that there shall be no more recruiting for the army before 1860; so that, if Russia should find herself compelled to concentrate a large force in the west, it will have to be brought in a large proportion from the east.

St. Petersburgh, *April* 26, 1858.

It is reported that Suwaroff, late Governor General of the Baltic Provinces, has been appointed Viceroy of Poland, in the place of Prince Gortshakoff, and it is confidently expected that Panin, the Minister of Justice, will shortly be replaced by some person more capable of satisfying the people. They desire, among other improvements, the establishment of trial by jury—a thing that would present a strange appearance in a small Russian provincial town. All improvements in the condition of justice depend far more, however, on the Minister of Finance than on the Minister of Justice; for, so long as the latter is denied the privilege of giving the judges and their assistants adequate salaries, no reforms will be of any avail.

The Emperor has decided to make his long-contemplated trip to Archangel. It is not known what impels him to make this journey to the very furthest northern point of European Russia, and we must be satisfied when we are told it is because he wishes to become personally acquainted with that portion of his Empire.

In the mean time, the meeting of the Moscow Committee of Nobles, on the emancipation of the serfs, is looked for with anxiety; for, whatever takes place there will have a great influence on the settlement of the whole matter. As Moscow is the central point of the so-called Progressive press, the deliberations will be followed with care and solicitude. St. Petersburgh is always willing to assume the precedence over Moscow, but in such questions as this it feels the undeniable importance of Moscow, Kiev, and Novgorod, which are the central points of Russian strength and sentiment.

Polish Frontier, *May* 2, 1858.

An extensive rebellion broke out among the peasantry in the latter part of April, which, though, it did not assume a dangerous character, still bore for a time a serious aspect. Sensible and effective measures were taken for its suppression. The rebels were not imprisoned, as in former times, but the leaders were beaten with rods, while their followers, apprehensive of receiving the same punishment, left in great haste, which they were permitted to do without opposition. The first outbreaks occurred in the vicinity of Georgenburgh, whence they rapidly spread in the interior of Lithuania, towards Grodno, Minsk, Smolensk, and Orel. They were most formidable in Tauroggen, near the Prussian frontier, and were only quelled by the advance of a large body of hussars. They will perhaps continue for some time longer, and make the circuit of the Empire. Their cause is said to be the erroneous idea which has gained ground among the peasantry, that their serfdom had already been terminated by the Emperor. Some go so far as to say that the priests were the instigators of the outbreaks. The investigation is being vigorously prosecuted. In Tauroggen it appears that a certain Herz Adam succeeded in convincing the people that they had been suffering the infliction of serfdom for years after they had been liberated by the Emperor, and that they could demand indemnification at the hands of their oppressors. The peasants assembled in masses, on horseback, and rode to the residence of Prince Wassiltshikoff, in Tauroggen, where they made their demands, and declared that they would not return to service before they were satisfied. As we have already stated, the approach of armed forces brought them to terms. The fact of the matter seems to be, that the peasants can scarcely await the time, when their servitude shall terminate; and knowing just so much of their contemplated liberation as suffices to assure them that they shall be free sometime, they have come to look upon the proprietors as leagued with the officials to delay the fulfilment of their emancipation. It is not then strange that they are easily excited to rebellion by the cunning speeches of artful and designing intriguers.

From the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, May 6.

The Berlin Journals contain a telegram from St. Petersburgh, dated May 3, which runs thus: "A complete programme of work has appeared, which is obligatory upon the committees of noblemen established with reference to the Serf question. It contains three divisions. The first relates to the statement of principles, the second to their application to every estate, and the third to the composition of a code of laws for the country population. For the preparation of the first part, both statistical and systematic, six months are allowed. After the expiration of this period, the serfs are to obtain the rights of the tax-paying classes, but are still to remain bound to their estates until they shall have purchased themselves freedom."

Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

St. Petersburgh, *April* 27, 1858.

My last letter apprised you of several reports touching the expected changes in the Administration. The same rumors, slightly varied, are still in circulation. The Prince Orloff, after having pledged all his property to the Crown, would have withdrawn, but for serious dissensions in the Superior Committee of Emancipation, which is presided over by the Emperor. I am assured, on good authority, that Count Kiseleff has refused to succeed Prince Orloff, as he did to succeed Prince Gortschakoff at Warsaw. As to the Minister of War, the new arrangement of which I have spoken is still to be preserved; but there will be delay, and, during the absence of General Soukhosanette, Prince Wassiltshikoff, so after named in these letters, is to direct the Ministry as Deputy of the Minister. It is an old story revamped.

There is much talk to-day of an ukase which is to appear day after to-morrow, and which will cut short the difficulties attending the great question of enfranchisement. Emancipation is to be pure and simple. For three years, the peasants are not to be allowed to leave their estates; but during that time, the proprietaries are to make with them the necessary arrangements for their emancipation. At the end of this period, the Government is to intervene, wherever the question may not have been settled, but no arrangement is to extend beyond 28 years—the extreme term for which the estates are to be pledged to the Loan Bank. However, the ukase is to consecrate anew the imprescriptible right of property in the noblesse.

This new measure, according to some quidnuncs, is not without its connection with the determination which Prince Orloff seems to have definitely taken to withdraw from business, and go abroad. I have told you that he has pledged all his estates to the Loan Bank; several great landholders have done the same. This is not a report; it is a fact—at least, it comes to me from a source by which I have never been deceived.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

Distressing Suicide of an Author.

Henry William Herbert, better known by his writings as "Frank Forrester," committed suicide on Monday morning, at the Stevens House, in New York, by shooting himself through the left breast. He had, it appears, for some weeks been very depressed in spirits, owing to his separation from his second wife, to whom he had but a short time been married. What caused the separation is not known, further than that some woman had made mischief between them, as is alleged in a letter from the deceased.

On Sunday, Mr. Herbert sent for his friend, Mr. Anthon, and requested him to remain with him as long as possible, as he was lonely and depressed. He told Mr. Anthon that he intended to commit suicide on the same day of the month upon which he was married the second time. This was on the 16th of February last. It did not occur to Mr. Anthon at the time that Sunday was the 16th of the month. He first thought of committing the act over the grave of his first wife, in the cemetery at Newark, but altered his intention in that respect. Mr. Anthon remained with him, sitting up with him till 2 A. M., trying to prevail upon him not to commit the rash act, but he seemed determined. While they were in Mr. Herbert's parlor together, at the above-mentioned hour, Mr. Herbert retired (apparently for a moment) to the bed-room adjoining, when Mr. Anthon heard the discharge of a pistol. In another moment Mr. Herbert came reeling out of the room, exclaiming, "I told you I would do it," and fell upon the floor. The charge having entered his breast, and passed through his lungs, he died in a few minutes, of hemorrhage. He left letters addressed to the press, to the coroner, and to Mr. Anthon.

In his letter to the press he implores silence, that his good and his evil deeds may be interred with his bones; declares that all his writings have been put forth with good intentions; and that under the pressure and temptation of poverty and necessity he had done things of which he was ashamed, and probably would not under the same circumstances do again. He then adds:

"For justice's sake, for charity's sake, for God's sake, let me rest. I bear an honorable name; I have striven hard, in great trial, in great temptation, in a foreign country, in a false position, among those who did not—perhaps could not—sympathize with me, to keep it honorable. As you would have your own name honored, and your sons preserve them to you, I charge you do not dishonor me. * * * I ask no praise—do not praise me—probably I deserve none. I deserve reproach, doubtless, for I am mortal, and have sinned; say so, then, of me, if you say anything, and let my sins go with my mortality to His judgment who can tell, not only when and where, but why they were committed, and how far they have palliation—how far they deserve pardon. Remember, also, when you judge me, that of all lives, mine has been almost the most unhappy. No counsellor, no friends, no country, have been mine, for six-and-twenty years. Every hope has broken down under my foot as soon as it touched it. Every spark of happiness has been quenched as soon as it has been kindled."

In the letter to the coroner he informs him of his intention to commit suicide—not on account of remorse, pecuniary pressure, or fear of want—but because life had become "hopeless, hateful, and insupportable." He then proceeds to complain of certain men and women of Newark, who, he says, "first sowed suspicion, distrust, and dissension, between myself and the sweetest creature God ever gave, and man took away from an unhappy sinner. My own unhappy temper did the rest."

Mr. Herbert was born in London, 1807. He was the eldest son of the honorable and reverned William Herbert, dean of Manchester, eminent as a man of science, a poet and a liberal politician, and was paternally descended from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy.

In the spring of 1830, Mr. Herbert met with a severe pecuniary reverse, which suddenly reduced him from affluence, and he resolved to try his fortune in the United States. He arrived in this country in December, 1831, and for eight years thereafter he officiated as the principal Greek teacher in a classical school. During this period, in addition to his classical studies, he had already begun to turn his attention to authorship, and from 1833 to 1836 edited the American Monthly Magazine, besides writing largely for the various illustrated periodicals. He subsequently published a number of interesting works. It appears he received a hundred pounds yearly from his father, for his support. But his extravagant habits made that and what he was earning a small income for him. His novels at once seized the public attention, and soon gained him an enviable fame. He was a man of tall and commanding appearance, 52 years of age; had a fine imagination, and strong power of conceiving character; his rich store of learning gave him unusual facility of expression, and his cultivated taste taught him as by intuition what was best. He was one of the most profound scholars we ever had in the country, and, as a writer, possessed genius of no common order. His last work was an elaborate one on the fish and game of his country; his pursuits and tastes inclining him to the life of a sportsman and the study of natural history. His first wife died some years since, leaving a child, on whom was settled the country seat called "The Cedars," near Newark, N. J., (purchased for him by his English friends,) where Mr. Herbert was married the second time, to a beautiful and accomplished lady. Latterly he had suffered much from ill health.

He leaves an aged mother living in England, a sister who was married in this country and sailed in the last steamer, and a brother who is Governor of the Channel Islands, besides a son in the British army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts of the various religious and benevolent organizations, that held their anniversary meetings in New York last week, have been better sustained for the last year than could reasonably have been expected. We give a table of the figures, compared with the same for the previous year:

	1856-'7.	1857-'8
American Tract Society....	$420,585	$383,153
American Bible Society....	441,805	390,750
American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions (Aug. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857, and the same terms to May 1, 1858—nine months)........	227,349	183,736
American Home Missionary Society........	178,060	175,971
Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions........	205,768	223,977
Methodist Episcopal Miss. Society........	162,617	183,662
Methodist Episcopal S. S. Union........	12,316	11,268
Methodist Episcopal Tract Society........	5,679	5,818
American Baptist Home Missionary Society........	44,507	52,095
American and F. Baptist Bible Society........	45,000	40,125
New York Bible Society...	21,755	18,712
American and F. C. Union	76,296	79,603
American Epis. Church Domestic Mis., (one year to May)........	56,025	55,929
American Epis. Church Foreign Missions........	60,569	77,228
New York Sunday School Union........	15,538	13,039
Seamen's Friend Society....	23,812	25,236
Female Guardian Society..	30,353	49,719
Female Magdalen Society	3,334	2,925
American Anti-Slavery Society........	38,162	35,967
New York State Colonization Society........	36,913	57,624
National Comp. Emancipation Society, (first anniversary meeting)........	...	190
Total........	$2,106,443	$2,081,807

The Mr. Hayne appointed to fill Senator Evans's place from South Carolina is a brother of Gen. Hayne, famous for his encounter with Mr. Webster on the nullification question in 1832. He was opposed to his brother's course in regard to nullification, and is now by the fire-eaters considered as a conservative. It was supposed a Mr. Chestnut, a noted "fire-eater" orator of South Carolina, would have been appointed, and the Governor's selection of Mr. Hayne, in his stead, indicates his tendencies as a Southern conservative or Union man—*i. e.*, a man who does not believe in dissolving the Union, if the South cannot have its own way always on the Slavery question. It is reported that it was the intention of the leaders in the Legislature to elect Mr Chestnut at the time Gov. Hammond was chosen to succeed Mr. Butler; but the complimentary plurality vote to Gov. Hammond, that the program first included, unexpectedly proved a majority, and he was chosen by accident. A somewhat similar slip occurred in a Congressional Convention in the Berkshire district, a few years ago, when an informal ballot settled the question long before it was intended it should be settled; and everybody felt very awkward, especially those who had given "only a complimentary vote" to the successful candidate, intending when the the real contest came to support a different man.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Story about Lying.

Davidson College, North Carolina, contributes a good story of a man with a very bad habit. As it is all about lying, the reader may believe it or not, as he likes:

"In the old North State lives a certain John Long, who draws a long bow whenever he has anything to tell, and his character for truth and veracity has been below zero for many years. Captain Johnson had been so taken in by one of John's outrageous stories, that he said to him, in a pet:

"If you make me believe one your lies again in a month, I'll give you fifty dollars!"

John pretended to be hurt by the offer, and went off. A few days after he was riding by the captain's, post-haste, on horseback, when the captain called out to him:

"I say! hello, Johnny! stop and tell us a lie or two this morning!"

John rode on, but cried out most dolefully: "No time for lying now; brother Jimmy has just been killed in the machine, and I'm going for the old folks." On he went.

Captain Johnson ordered his horse, and rode over to see the dead man and offer his services, but found him alive and well, ginning cotton and in no danger of the machine. Just then, John rode up and demanded the fifty dollars. The captain declared it was a rascally trick, but he would have had to pay the money if John had not let him off.

There are twelve ex-Governors in the United States Senate, two in the House, and three in the Cabinet. Those in the Senate are Hamlin of Me., Allen of R. I., Seward of N. Y., Bigler of Pa., Reid of N. C., Hammond of S. C., Fitzpatrick of Ala., Brown of Miss., Bell and Johnson of Tenn., Crittenden of Ky., and Polk of Mo.; and Gov. Grimes of Iowa and Gov. Powell of Ky. are elected to the next Senate. Messrs. Smith of Va. and Quitman of Miss. are the only ex-Governors in the House.

The late Col. McClung, of Mississippi, once got into a dispute in the office of the Prentiss House, at Vicksburg, with a rowdy, when, to end the matter without further delay, he took the rowdy by the "nape of the neck," led him to the door, and kicked him into the street. The *kickee* picked himself up, and walked away, and here the matter ended.

Some weeks afterwards, McClung was in New Orleans, and, when walking up St. Charles street, saw the fellow he had kicked out of the Prentiss House, kicking a third party out of a drinking saloon. McClung walked up to his old acquaintance, once the kickee, but now the kickor, and, after scanning him closely, said—

"Look here, my fine fellow, are you not the man I kicked out of the Prentiss House the other day?"

"Softly, softly, Colonel," replied the rowdy, taking McClung by the arm, "don't mention it—I'm the man—but—but—*you and I know who to kick.*"

Big Blasts.—The mightiest of gunpowder blasts in connection with railway works, if not the very greatest blast ever exploded, was that by which Sir William Cubitt blew away, with one charge of nineteen thousand pounds of gunpowder, the entire mass of the Round Down Cliff, which rose to the height of 350 feet above the level of the sea, within a few miles of Dover, England. This monster blast, fired by galvanic electricity at several points instantaneously, at once heaved off from the cliff a mass of more than a million tons of chalk, which rolled down upon the beach—the dislodged stuff covering a space of more than fifteen acres, which may still be seen by the traveller along the South-Eastern railway, stretching towards the sea near the western base of the well-known Shakspeare's Cliff. By means of a similar blast on the Londonderry and Colerain railway, a hill was thrown into the sea by a charge of three thousand pounds of gunpowder, and thirty thousand tons of material were thus instantaneously removed from the line of the works.—*London Quarterly Review.*

A snob is that man or woman who are always pretending before the world to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself into one above, without the education or characteristics which belong to it; one who looks down upon, despises, and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon, and flatter, a richer or a titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man, but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential.—*Thackeray.*

Mr. Charles Dickens, having given many public readings of some of his Christmas books, for the benefit of the public, he is now going to apply the old proverb, and read for himself.

Victoria Bridge at Montreal.—Imagine a bridge seven times and a half longer than Waterloo Bridge. or not a great deal less (176 feet) than two miles; imagine the span between the central piers to be 330 feet wide, and the other spans—twenty-four of them—242 feet; imagine this bridge to be a tube, like the one over the Menai Strait; and you will have a general idea of a work now actually in progress—the Victoria Bridge at Montreal. But the idea will be a very vague one; and to bring it more into shape, you must imagine that the river spanned by the monster tube runs frequently at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that it brings down the ice of 2,000 miles of lakes and upper rivers with numerous tributaries, and piles it at Montreal to the height of thirty—forty—fifty feet. You will now obtain a notion of the necessary thickness and solidity of the work, and be able to suppose piers, or supports, containing some 6,000 and some 8,000 tons of masonry. The whole weight of masonry in the bridge, when completed, will be about 220,000 tons, and the bulk three million cubic feet. The faces of the piers looking towards the current terminate in a sharp-pointed edge, while the sides present to the avalanches of ice only smooth, bevelled-off surfaces. The stone is a dense blue limestone; "scarcely a block of which," says the *Canadian News*, from which we obtain these particulars, "is less than seven tons weight, and many of those exposed to the force of the breaking up ice weigh fully ten tons. The blocks are bound together, not only by the use of the best water-cement, but each stone is clamped to its neighbors in several places by massive iron rivets, bored several inches into each block, and the interstices between the rivet and the block are made one solid mass by means of molten lead." The tubes will be from nineteen feet high to twenty-two and a half feet in the centre, and their uniform width will be sixteen feet, the rail-track being five feet six inches, the national railway-gauge of Canada. The total weight of iron in the tube will be 10,400 tons. The bridge, it is calculated, will cost altogether about £1,250,000. Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. M. A. Ross are the architects of this great work, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, the contractors. "There can be no doubt," says the *Canadian News*, "that without the Victoria Bridge, the large and comprehensive traffic-system involved in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway could only be partially and, by comparison, ineffectually carried out at a very great cost. Montreal is the terminal point of ocean navigation, and is connected with the Lower St. Lawrence and the ocean on one side, and with the great Canadian and American lakes—extending 2,000 miles into the heart of the continent—on the other. It is also the centre from which lines of railway now radiate to Portland, Boston, and New York, and to which lines will converge from the Ottawa and the other rich, though as yet only partially developed, districts of Canada."

The late Mr. Quintin Dick once entertained a large party to dinner, when a sailor knocked violently at the door, and insisted on immediate admission to Mr. Quintin Dick. The servant, supposing he had some message from Mr. D.'s relations in India, introduced him into the dining-room. Mr. D. arose, and the sailor, reaching out his hand, said, "Is your name Quintin Dick?" "It is, at your service." "By Jupiter! I'm glad of it. Give us your hand, old boy! My name is Dick Quintin; and, by the powers, we'll have a drop of grog together!" The effect on the company may be easily imagined. Mr. Dick took it in good humor, gave the man half-a-crown, and told the servant to take him into the kitchen, and give him plenty to eat and drink.

From the London News, April 17.

REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE BY FRANCE.

The great irregularity of the West African mail steamers has of late interrupted the current of the history of the notorious Regis contract for supplying the French West Indies with purchased Africans. The last arrivals, however, put us in possession of some additional facts, quite conclusive as to the character of this traffic. Subsequently to the news that the Portuguese authorities had refused to allow the French purchase of negroes within the limits of the province of Angola, our readers may recollect that advices from the West Indies announced the arrival in the French Antilles of one of M. Regis's ships, with a cargo of 800 Africans, 100 of whom lost their lives in an attempt to land them. But hitherto there has been nothing positively known as to where this unhappy batch of negroes was obtained. The African mail just arrived fills up this hiatus in the melancholy and miserable tale.

It seems that the Stella, after being joined by another ship, the Clara, proceeded beyond the territorial limits of Angola, and there found barracoons filled with slaves belonging to the Cuban charterers of various American vessels which have been seized, (equipped for traffic, but without national papers on board,) and sent to the Vice Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone for adjudication. A bargain was soon struck with the agents in charge of the barracoons. Eight hundred of these slaves, who had been captured in the regular course of the internal slave trade, and brought down to the coast for exportation, were bought for the Stella, and 400 for the Clara. Of the 800 purchased for the Stella, 600 were shipped in one day; so hurried and unscrupulous were the French agents engaged in this disgusting and cruel transaction. The only thought or care they had was whether the negroes they drove from the barracoons on board the ship were in physical plight to bear a voyage across the Atlantic. That ascertained, into the hold and between decks they were thrust, with an expedition that defies all Spanish competition or rivalry.

And from the slave barracoons southward of Angola, on the west coast of Africa, these 1,200 negroes were carried by the contractors of the Imperial Government of France to Martinique and Guadaloupe. What may have been the mortality of the middle passage is not stated. But it is known from other sources that 100 of the Africans so bought were swamped, and perished on the coast of one of those islands. Let us therefore assume that of the 1,200 thus bought, only 1,000 safely reached the French colonies. On their arrival, the contractor would, by the terms of his arrangement with the Imperial Government, become entitled to £20,000.

Now, in what one single particular, we ask, does this operation differ from an ordinary slave trade adventure, punishable as felony by the laws of every civilized country, and denounced as a crime against God and man by the Congresses of Vienna and Verona? Wherein can it be distinguished from these transactions of the Portuguese, Spanish, and American slave dealers, for the repression of which we have accumulated treaty on treaty, and to co-operate in the final extinction of which France still remains bound to England by the solitary article of the Convention of 1845, that still remains in force?

There can be no pretence here that the French agents merely paid a premium to induce these 1,200 negroes to emigrate, or that the operation simply amounted to the transfer of the surplus labor of West Africa to their colonies, or that it did not involve any connection with the internal slave trade of Africa. The facts of this case dispel and scatter to the winds all these miserable and fraudulent delusions. Here, notoriously, the sources of supply were barracoons filled by slave hunts and slave wars from the interior; here the human beings had been collected for the purpose of sale and exportation; here the whole operation was one not of emigration, but of commerce. The Spaniards had outbid the French at Whydah; but here the French carried off the slaves crammed into barracoons for Spanish account. In this rivalry the French are surely the greater delinquents. What the Spaniards did was at all events a breach of their own municipal law; it was the crime of private citizens outraging the laws of their own country. But in the other case, it is the French Government that, clothed with all the moral and physical force of the foremost of European Powers, appeared on the west coast of Africa to revive a slave trade which for thirty years previously had been suppressed, so far as regarded Frenchmen. If for no other fault than this, the French Empire merits the execration of Christendom.

For mark the result, even when M. Regis failed because the Spaniards outbid him. The King of Dahomey—who, since the blockade of his coast and the expulsion of his creature Kosoca from Lagos, had confined his annual sacrifices of human lives to some 25 or 30, many of whom he purchased with cowries—excited by the demand for negroes at Whydah, has this year sallied forth in person, and at the head of a considerable force has surprised a town on the confines of the Yoruba country, and carried off thence between 1,400 and 1,500 of its inhabitants, either to sell or to slaughter. This horrible success will still further stimulate Gazo to the recovery, if that be possible, of his former greatness, which rested on the trade. Already, it seems, he has despatched messengers offering assistance to a deposed Yoruba chief, and proposing to carry war into the Yoruba country. So that not only has the Regis contract disturbed most seriously the rising commerce of the Bight of Benin, and revived the slave trade there, it also threatens to arrest all that internal progress on which good men had their eyes so attentively fixed, and to revolutionize a large district where, under the auspices of England, peace, industry, and prosperity, had to all human appearance taken deep root.

Let us for a moment contrast these proceedings with the news of English proceedings brought by the same mails. The Government expedition still remained near Rabbah, waiting patiently for the arrival of another steamer up the Niger. There they saw two great native caravans, one going to, the other coming from, Illorin. One of these caravans could not, it is said, have contained fewer than 5,000 persons, and upwards of 1,000 beasts of burden. The caravan on its way to Illorin carried immense quantities of native produce; that returning from Illorin was laden with European goods; and in the latter was an Arab who had seen the English troops at Stamboul going to fight the Russians, and who had visited Gibraltar and other places in the Mediterranean. Here surely we have evidence that the interior of Africa—of negro land—is not a land of despair, such as the French and our West Indians picture it, but a garden of hopefulness. From Rabbah (which is to be rebuilt) a line of communication between the expedition had been established with Lagos, and large supplies were being regularly sent with perfect safety overland. Indeed the whole intermediate country appeared deeply interested in rendering every facility for this intercourse; and Lieutenant Glover, of the expedition, has gone on to Sierra Leone to equip himself for a journey from the banks of the Niger to Egypt.

Let France, then, persist, if such be the pleasure of the Empire, in reviving the slave trade. The revival may temporarily retard and interfere with our nobler policy, but it will not arrest or terminate it. And if the comparison be to our advantage, the blame and the shame belong to a Government which concluded so wicked a contract as that formed with M. Regis. Unhappily, the Regis contract is not the only evidence of the change of policy in the slave trade which distinguishes the French Empire from the Monarchy of 1830 and the Republic of 1848. The project of law just introduced to the Corps Legislatif, enabling French citizens to become slaveholders in foreign countries, is devised in the same unscrupulous spirit of materialism which purchases negroes out of slave barracoons, and consigns them to a compulsory apprenticeship for inadequate wages in Martinique and Guadaloupe. The fact is indeed only too apparent, that France is again rapidly becoming a Pro-Slavery and slave-trade State, and that not by the choice of its people, but by the will of its ruler.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Sixth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania will convene at Longwood, near Hamorton, Chester county, on FIRST DAY, the 30th of Fifth month, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three or four successive days.

The friends of Truth, Purity, and Progress, however named or nameless, are cordially invited to aid us by their presence and co-operation

OLIVER JOHNSON,
HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH A. DUGDALE,
JOHN WILLIAM COX,
And others.

Communications for the Meeting may be addressed to Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester county, Pa., or to Oliver Johnson, Anti-Slavery Office, New York.

Longwood Meeting-house is one mile west of Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail-coach runs to the latter place, from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the Meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 16 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington there is daily communication both by railroad and steamboat.

Theodore Parker and C. C. Burleigh intend being at the Yearly Meeting.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Maine will meet in Convention at Augusta, on Thursday, the 24th day of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor and to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention. The basis of representation will be as follows:

Each city, town, and plantation, shall be entitled to one delegate. Each city, town, and plantation, that cast seventy-five votes for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1857, shall be entitled to an additional delegate, and one delegate to every hundred votes for said candidate in 1857 above seventy-five.

JOHN L. STEVENS.
J. M. DEERING.
B. D. PECK.
SIDNEY PERHAM.

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On and after May 10th, the Trains will run as follows:

First—The Baltimore and Cincinnati Express mail starts (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M., arrives at Wheeling at 12 20 P. M., connecting at Benwood with Central Ohio trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 11 30 A. M.

Second—The Cincinnati and St. Louis Express leaves (including Sundays) at 5.05 P. M., connecting at Benwood at 9 30 A. M., with Express train for Cincinnati, reaching there at 8 P. M. next day, and connecting directly with Express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St Louis, Kansas, etc. Time from Baltimore to Cincinnati only 27 hours, and to St. Louis only 48 hours.

Third—The Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, and Northwestern Express, leaves (except Saturday) at 10 P. M., arriving in Wheeling at 5 50 P. M., and making close connection for all the above and intermediate points beyond the Ohio river.

Through tickets and baggage checks for all the important cities and towns may be had at Camden Station and Washington city. To view the grand mountain scenery of the Road in daylight, take the 6 A. M. or 10 P. M. train.

For Parkersburg and all Stations on the Northwestern Virginia Road, take the 10 P. M. train. For Cincinnati, Chilicothe, and other points on the Marietta Railroad, take the 10 P. M. train for Parkersburg.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

To all points between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 6 A. M. train. For all points between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 10 P. M. train. The 5.05 P. M. Express will only stop for wood, water, and meals, at the principal first-class stations. The trains from the West arrive at Baltimore at 5.10 and 9.40 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN starts from Baltimore at 4.25 P. M., and from Frederick at 9 A. M., through in about three hours. THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8 A. M. and 5.30 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 6.45 A. M., and 3 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.20 and 6.45 A. M., and 3 and 5.20 P. M. On Sundays at 4.20 A. M. only. Leave Washington for Baltimore at 5.15 and 7 50 A. M., and 3 25 and 6 P. M. On Sundays at 3 25 P. M., only. The first and fourth from Baltimore and the first from Washington will be Express Mail trains, stopping only at Washington Junction for the Western connection and at the Annapolis Junction. The 6.45 and 5.20 from Baltimore, and the 5.15 and 3 25 from Washington, connect with the Annapolis trains. The second trains from Baltimore and Washington connect at Laurel with Sandy's Spring and Brookville stages.

For tickets of every kind, information, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, agent, or at the ticket office, Camden Station.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. 594

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TO REPUBLICANS.

National Republican Rooms,
Washington, May 8, 1858.

In a few months, nearly every Northern State elects her members of the House of Representatives for the next Congress. The importance, to the Republican Party, of securing a majority in that Congress, cannot be overestimated. Indeed, it will be almost an indispensable requisite to success in the next Presidential contest. Shall we have a working majority in the next House of Representatives? If we are to obtain such a result, it will be through strenuous efforts on the part of our friends. We have a wily and unscrupulous enemy to contend with. They have an army of thousands at work, in the shape of postmasters and other officials. Will we remain idle? We trust not.

In order that we may have the majority, as above mentioned, we must secure about thirty Representatives from the North, over and above the number we have in the present Congress. There are about that number of Democratic (so called) members now in Congress from the North, who were elected by majorities under two thousand. Districts thus represented we *can* and *must* secure. How are we to do it? This question we propose to answer.

One of the agencies by which this change can be effected is, by a thorough and free distribution, in these mis-represented districts, of such documents as will be best calculated to bring the judgment to right conclusions and the will to just actions on the great political question of the day—the usurpation of the *slave power*, through the servility and corruptions of the Propagandist party. We need hardly suggest that the present is a most favorable time, in consideration of the chaotic state of the dominant party, to accomplish what we desire. And yet, if care be not taken, this very disruption of the Democratic party may prove the destruction of our own party, as many seem to be relying so confidently in its inuring to our benefit, that they deem it unnecessary to put forth any special effort. To all such we say, beware.

Impressed with the importance of flooding these Administration or Pro-Slavery Congressional districts, *at once*, with such documents as will aid in accomplishing the objects we desire, the National Republican Association at Washington City, which was organized in 1855, solely on the voluntary principle, with no salaried officers or agents, and which published and circulated some 4,000,000 of documents during the last Presidential campaign, have resolved to take this responsibility and labor upon themselves, knowing the truthfulness of the old adage, "that what is everybody's business is nobody's business." In fact, no other organization has the same facilities for the performance of this work.

Here, at the seat of the General Government, where the Congress of the United States is assembled, we have peculiar facilities for getting up political tracts and documents, as, also, through the members of Congress, of obtaining lists of names, and having documents enveloped and sent *free of postage*, which cannot be afforded elsewhere.

We propose, at this time, to devote our attention solely to those districts now *mis-represented* in Congress, relying upon the Republican members of Congress to take all necessary care of their own districts, which, if faithfully attended to, will impose upon them as heavy a tax of time and money as can or ought to be expected of them, and the extent of which but few have any just conceptions.

But, notwithstanding this great amount of voluntary service brought to our aid in the enveloping and circulating of documents, still there are other heavy expenses attending it, which must be paid for—such as printing, paper, and preparation of documents.

Now, in order to carry out our proposed plan of a *free circulation of suitable documents in mis-represented Congressional districts, funds* must be placed at our disposal for that object. The Administration Party are already at work, with no lack of funds. *Each State* has its separate organization in this city, composed of Government clerks, (whose name is legion,) and upon whose salaries a regular percentage is levied by the chiefs of bureaus, to meet the expenses.

The Republican Party has no such machinery to put in operation, nor do we think it just and proper that such degrading means should be resorted to in order to raise funds for party purposes. Whatever funds may be used by it for party purposes is the *free-will* offering of a *free people* in the *free States.* And to such we now present our case, and *appeal for funds*, to enable us to carry on the work we have undertaken and in which they have a common interest.

We hope every Republican or opponent of the present Administration, whose eye this appeal may meet, will consider it personally addressed to him, and will forward, without delay, whatever sum he may be disposed to contribute, and urge upon his friends to do likewise.

The cause of *Freedom* demands prompt and efficient action in the part of all her votaries.

We need for immediate use $5,000. Shall we have it?

Contributions may be sent direct to our Secretary, (L. Clephane,) or during the session of Congress to any of the Republican members.

All contributions received will be duly acknowledged. B. B. French, *President.*
Lewis Clephane, *Secretary.*

TO THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

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